The New-York Times.

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THE RAILROAD WAR.

Yesterday's Operations on the Susquehanna Line.

An Attack, a Combat, and a Rout on the Tracks.

Train-Collisions Part of the Tactics.

Determined Attitude of Governor Hoffman.

Arrest of Pruyn, Ramsey and Van Valkenburg.

The Opening Battle of the Campaign—Its Cause—An Intentional Collision of Trains—Furious Fights and Their Result—Several Men Injured—Workmen Tearing up the Track.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 11.

The war of the railroad companies has grown intensely interesting. The number on both sides gathered along the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, is from twelve to fourteen hundred men. Last night a large proportion of these men came in collision and fought two battles with pistols, bludgeons, &c. Eight or ten received shot wounds or bruises more or less severe. To-day the forces are ranged along the road between the Tunnel Station and Harpersville, a distance of a few miles; but the presence of the troops of the Forty-fourth Regiment will probably prevent a renewal of hostilities. The following are the particulars of the two battles of last night:

The Erie Company had, at 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon, from 700 to 800 men at the tunnel, and holding the station near it. The force of the Albany party at the upper end of the tunnel numbered, between 6 and 7 o'clock, thirty-five men, at which time the main force of 360 or 400 men arrived. At about that time the Erie manager determined to take the disputed ground. A train of two cars was filled with men, numbering, perhaps, 250, and sent into the tunnel. No obstruction was met with until the tunnel was passed. At the upper end a rail was found to have been taken up, and was replaced. Then on turning a curve a train with Ramsey men on board was observed approaching. The Erie men say they whistled "down brakes," while the other train increased its speed. Seeing this, the speed of the Erie train was increased, and the two trains struck with a heavy crash. The collision was the signal for the fight. The Albany men rushed upon the Erie men with shouts, and they had scarcely come to blows before the Erie party fled back through the tunnel and over it. The engine backed into the tunnel and returned. Both engines were considerably injured.

The Erie locomotive lost its head-light and one flag-staff, and a part of its cowcatcher, while the latter lost almost all of its prow, and was otherwise considerable bruised, and thrown partly off the track. While getting the engine in position again, it was determined to follow up the victory. Some of the Albany men had chased the Erie men over the tunnel, but they were not in sufficient numbers to attack. After the engine was righted it was driven through the tunnel; but so much time had elapsed that the Erie men were rallied and ready for battle again. The conflict was reopened with great fury. The Erie men, occupying their own ground, had no intention of giving it up; besides, they were expecting momentarily the arrival of the Forty-fourth Regiment. The Albany men, flushed with success, attacked vigorously. Pistols were used, with stones, clubs and fists. Threats, cries and horrid oaths were mixed so as to be quite unintelligible, except as to their hideousness and profanity. Some of the men were drunk. The fight was continued until about 8 o'clock, when the Forty-fourth Regiment having arrived, the Albany men left the field and returned to the other end of the tunnel. They were not pursued on account of the darkness.

The Erie men sustained nearly all the injuries, and took one prisoner. An Albany man pushed on so boldly and so far in the last fight, that he found himself quite alone, and getting behind a car for refuge was surrounded and taken. His captors proposed to kill him, and struck him upon his head and one hand with their clubs; but he recognized one of their number, who proposed to make a prisoner of him, and it was agreed to do so. At 11:30 o'clock he escaped and went to his own place, where he wandered alone until this morning.

It is impossible to make a complete list of the wounded. Two of the Erie men received pistol shot wounds—one, CHARLES ERNEST, of Susquehanna, was shot through the hand, the other was shot in the leg. The following were injured, some of them severely: JOHN HASSET, of Susquehanna, skull probably fractured; EDWARD HERROLD, of Susquehanna, struck with a heavy club on the head; GEORGE COLGROVE, of Susquehanna, injured on the head; WILLIAM BOLGER, hurt in the breast; JOHN SMITH, clubbed; JOHN SIMPSON, Conductor, struck by stones in the head and side. All of these were Erie men. No names of the injured on the other side were given.

There was no disturbance after the two fights of last night, neither side caring to indulge even in guerrilla warfare.

This morning the first reconnoissance was made by a newspaper man, who went at early daylight through the tunnel. He found that the Albany party, which had waited until 11 o'clock at night, had gone to Harpersville with the promise to return at daylight, but were still there. Only the lone individual who had escaped from capture was in sight. Just inside of the tunnel stood a freight car off the track, and a rail near it displaced. At noon the Ramsey party had not come to the tunnel; and it is thought that as Harpersville is just on the border of Broome and Chenango Counties, the stand against the Erie men will be made there.

The workmen of the Albany and Susquehanna Company were engaged this afternoon in tearing up the track and severing the connections. At 2:30 o'clock an extra train came up from the depot in charge of the militia, and Colonel ROBIE, after reading a dispatch from the Governor, repaired the track so that the supply train could pass over.

All is now quiet at the tunnel. A trestle bridge at Port Dickinson was set on fire to-day, but the flames were extinguished. The road is now guarded at all important points.

Governor Hoffman and the Rioters—He Threatens to Declare the District in a State of Insurrection and Seize the Road—Appointment of an Executive Agent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

Governor HOFFMAN to-day gave the contending parties to the Susquehanna Railroad war to understand that the riotous demonstrations on either end of the route must cease, and the question of control be decided by the Courts. The parties undertook to agree upon some method of adjustment, but failed. His Excellency thereupon said that he would be compelled to declare the district in a state of insurrection, take possession of the road as a military necessity, and run it as a military road. If they thought such a course advisable for the stockholders, and that the State should be put to the expense of a quarter of a million of dollars to enforce his proclamation, they might take the responsibility. His course, however, was clear to him, and he should pursue it.

Thereupon the counsel of the respective parties, consisting of Messrs. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, JOHN GANSON and AMASA J. PARKER, representing the Erie interest, and Messrs. WILLIAM F. ALLEN and RUFUS W. PECKHAM, Jr., held a consultation in the Executive Chamber, the result of which was the signing of the following communication to the Governor:

To the Governor of the State of New-York:

By virtue of certain judicial proceedings and conflict of jurisdiction and collisions, it has become and is impracticable to operate and run the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, either under the management of the Directors, or the control of the persons claiming to be receivers. The public interests and the obligations of the Company demand that the road should be run and operated; and the undersigned, as contending claimants to the possession of the road, hereby request you to appoint some suitable person or persons to act as Superintendent or Superintendents, and to run and operate the road under your directions and during your pleasure, or until the necessity of such superintendence shall cease; said appointment and the possession by yourself and the person or persons to be appointed, not to affect the legal rights or the present actual possession of the parties respectively to any part of said road, or the officers or property thereof. It is understood that you are to employ such agencies, financial or otherwise, as you may require, and to fix the compensation of all persons employed by you.

(Signed,) ROBERT H. PRUYN,
CHARLES COUSLER,
JAMES FISK, JR.

Governor HOFFMAN has telegraphed to Colonel ROBERT LENOX BANKS, tendering him the position of Executive Agent for the management of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad.

Arrest of Messrs. Pruyn, Ramsey and Van Valkenburg—Reported Flight of Fisk.

ALBANY, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 11.

While Messrs. PRUYN and RAMSEY were in the Executive Chamber this afternoon, they were arrested on a warrant served by the Sheriff, for contempt of Court. The warrant was issued by Judge BARNARD, of New-York. Judge CLUTE immediately issued a writ of *habeas corpus*, and Messrs. PRUYN and RAMSEY were brought before him. In their case Judge CLUTE has decided to hold the matter open until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, and put the prisoners in charge of city officers until that time, taking them out of the custody of the Sheriff, who was expected to appear with them before Judge BARNARD, in New-York, to-morrow morning.

Superintendent VAN VALKENBURG was also arrested for contempt. It is said that FISK, understanding that a warrant would be issued for his arrest for contempt, chartered a steamboat this afternoon and started for New-York.

The balcony in front of the railroad office gave way this afternoon while several persons were on it, some of whom were injured, but not seriously.

A Superintendent for the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Appointed—An Order from Governor Hoffman.

ALBANY, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 11.

Governor HOFFMAN issued the following this afternoon:

Brevet Major-General James McQuade, Inspector-General, &c.:

SIR: In pursuance of written stipulation, a copy of which is hereto annexed, I appoint you, until otherwise ordered, Superintendent of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. You will proceed at once along the line of the road and make arrangements for the immediate running of regular trains for public accommodation. Use your discretion in the employment of assistants and subordinates, and report all your proceedings for approval.

Given under my hand and the privy seal, at the capital, this 11th day of August, 1869.

(Signed,) JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

EDGAR K. APGAR, Acting Private Secretary.

The Interests of Albany Involved in the Quarrel—Boston not to be Made a Commercial Metropolis.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Aug. 10.

We were taken to task, at an early day, for asserting that the fight against President RAMSEY was being made in the Erie interest. The "Herrick Party" denied any such association, and asked the public to believe that they were actuated solely by a desire to promote the local interests of Albany and its vicinity. But FISK, Jr., makes no such pretence. He distinctly says that the Erie "Ring" want the Susquehanna Road because it can be made to play an important part in their game for taking possession of the freight and travel to and from the West. He asserts that Mr. RAMSEY has been his personal friend, and the only occasion for difference between them is the refusal of RAMSEY to ally himself with the "Ring." And he talks glibly of the manner in which, if he succeeds, the products of the Mississippi Valley can be distributed in every village and hamlet of New-England.

It is undoubtedly true, as Mr. FISK asserts, that the Susquehanna Railroad will become valuable from its close connection with the Erie. That is precisely the object its originators and friends had in view. But it is also the fact that whether Albany shall reap the advantage, or it shall enure to a selfish horde of jobbers and speculators elsewhere, depends entirely upon who has the control and management of the line. We have seen enough of the Gould and Fisk Wall-street tactics to know that, if the Susquehanna unfortunately goes into their possession, it will be used solely for their aggrandizement, and without any regard whatever to the interests or claims of Albany, of the agricultural region through which the road passes, or of the Northern country which has already profited so largely by the communications opened through it. And we know enough of President RAMSEY and his policy, to feel assured that if he is sustained, the people and capitalists of Albany, the farmers, grazers and dairymen of the Susquehanna Valley, and our neighbors up-country as far as Lake Champlain, will find their interests well cared for, and guarded against all schemes of selfish monopoly.

If President RAMSEY succeeds, Albany will control this new route to the West so absolutely that it can dictate terms to both the great competing interests, and bring the bulk of traffic to this point, as a distributing centre. If FISK triumphs, just so much of the Susquehanna Road will be used, and in just such a way, as can best subserve the plans of the "Erie Ring." Through traffic will monopolise the line, and way business will be utterly neglected—to the ruin of the agriculturists who have already reaped such large advantages from the opening of this route. Nor is it at all unlikely that Albany would be "left out in the cold." What assurance have we that in pursuance of his "dear," pet scheme for making Boston a commercial metropolis, FISK will not find some means of establishing a "cut-off," by way of a Highland bridge and the Hartford Road—thus distributing the products of the Mississippi Valley "to every village and hamlet of New-England," without any assistance or intervention from Albany? The history of the Gould and Fisk combination shows that it is capable of enterprises quite as startling as this.

It is strange indeed that any one claiming to have the interests of our city at heart can lend himself to a plot which could have no other result than rob us of commercial advantages acquired only by great labor and large expenditure, and put us at the mercy of a combination more reckless and corrupt than any ever before known. So far as advantages to Albany are concerned, it requires no more than the most ordinary shrewdness or sagacity to see that these will be ensured by the continuation of Mr. RAMSEY in control, and by carrying out the policy he has so successfully inaugurated. The reckless desperation of FISK and his fellow-conspirators, and the shameful means they have employed to obtain possession—coupled with their threats of actual violence along the line of the road—should in themselves be sufficient to confirm a judgment against these financial desperadoes, in every unprejudiced mind. If successful fraud, consummate impudence and immeasurable recklessness, can avail to drive honest industry and upright enterprise off the field, there is reason to tremble for the future. If men whose names have become synonymous with every form of chicanery and disreputable trickery, can rob others whose lives have been a public benefaction, of the hard-earned fruits of toilsome years, without calling down upon themselves a storm of popular indignation, then the general sense of justice and love of fair-dealing must have been shamefully perverted by the corrupting influences which have entered into commercial speculation during the past few years.

The Action of the Courts Condemned.

From the Albany Argus, Aug. 11.

There are evidently two parties in this contest for the control of this railway company. That one which controls a majority of the stock has a legitimate right to the appointment of a majority of the directors. All that either contestant can honestly ask is a fair vote on the day of election, the 7th of next September.

It appears to us that all that the Courts should do in the matter, is to assure all parties an equal and fair chance to vote in the election. The orders and counter orders issued so far have not had that object. The struggle has been to place one party in possession of the road before the election. Against that, and that only, we protest; and against that we call upon all our fellow-citizens to protest. Let them interpose, by all their moral influence, and demand that there shall be a fair election—no favor, no exclusion, no ungenerous technicalities; and when a decision is made let them stand honestly and firmly by the choice of the majority. There is no other rule.

WASHINGTON.

General Canby at the Capital—Government Finances—Receipts and Expenditures for the Last Quarter—The New Mexican Minister and the President.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

General CANBY arrived here this morning from Richmond, but his visit had no political significance. His object was merely to obtain money from the War Department to pay the reconstruction expenses of the State. In the afternoon, with General SHERMAN, he called on and had an audience of the President. It is definitely stated that General CANBY will insist upon the test oath, believing as he does that he cannot do otherwise under the law. The President will support him in this course, and the statement is that the President is in full accord with him and will sustain him. All measures necessary to be taken to properly reconstruct Virginia may be relied on as strictly true.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTION.

Further advices received here to-day from Tennessee swell SENTER'S majority to 75,000. JOHNSON'S chances of election to the Senate are reported not to be quite so good as his friends would have the country believe, and it would not be very difficult to organize a movement which would be sure to defeat him.

FRESH APPOINTMENTS.

TURNER, the colored Postmaster at Macon, Ga., has been suspended, and JOHN H. WASHINGTON appointed in his place. JEFFERSON L. WOFFORD, Postmaster at Corinth, Miss., has been suspended, and J. J. GILPIN appointed in his place. WOFFORD is a prominent leader in the Dent movement.

PRESIDENT GRANT.

The President gave a dinner party this evening to all the members of the Cabinet at present in the city, and to the Assistant Secretaries representing Cabinet officers. Among the other gentlemen present was Major-General CANBY.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

QUARTERLY TREASURY STATEMENT.

The following was issued to-day:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 11, 1869.

A statement showing the receipts and payments made during the quarter ending June 30, published in pursuance of the act of Congress of June 17, 1844.

W. A. RICHARDSON, Acting Secretary.

A statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States for the quarter ending June 30, 1869:

Receipts.	
From Customs	$44,021,834 77
From lands	1,274,434 53
From internal revenue	56,587,673 71
From miscellaneous sources	7,963,675 96
Total receipts, exclusive of loans	$109,847,618 97
Loans, &c.	
Treasury notes under the act of Feb. 25, 1863	17,300,762 00
Fractional currency under the act of March 3, 1863	961,730 20
Certificates of gold coin deposits, act of March 3, 1863	25,826,080 00
Six per cent. five-twenty year bonds, act of March 3, 1865	53,850 00
Three per cent. certificates, act of March 2, 1867	810,000 00
Total receipts	$154,800,041 17
Expenditures.	
Civil, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous	$13,120,999 56
Interior, (pensions and Indians)	5,928,833 50
War	13,653,976 72
Navy	4,482,128 14
Interest on public debt	27,450,406 04
Premium on the purchase of bonds on account of sinking fund, act of Feb. 25, 1862	1,374,680 05
Expenditures, exclusive of the principal of public debt	66,011,024 01
Principal of the public debt, redemption of the loan of 1847	21,700 00
Principal of the public debt, redemption of the loan of 1848	44,800 00
Redemption of Treasury notes, act of July 17, 1861	2,474 50
Redemption of seven three-tenths three-year coupon bonds under the act of July 17, 1861	2,300 00
Reimbursement of the temporary loan under the act of Feb. 25 and March 17, 1862	1,400 00
Redemption of Treasury notes under the act of Feb. 25, 1862	17,300,762 00
Redemption of two-year five per cent. Treasury notes under the act of March 3, 1863	19,700 00
Redemption of fractional currency under the act of March 3, 1863	4,862,191 39
Redemption of three-year six per cent. compound interest notes under the act of March 3, 1863	349,280 00
Redemption of gold certificates under the act of Ma ch 3, 1863	14,459,760 00
Redemption of three per cent. certificates under the act of March 2, 1867	3,295,000 00
Redemption of seven three-tenths three-year coupon Treasury notes under the act of June 30, 1864, and March 3, 1865	230,050 00
Redemption of one-year five per cent. Treasury notes, act of March 3, 1863	9,290 00
Purchase of bonds on account of sinking fund	8,690,000 00
Total expenditures	$115,299,731 90

THE NEW MEXICAN MINISTER.

Mr. IGNACIO MARISCAL was introduced to-day to the President by the Secretary of State, and delivered his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Mexico. He made the remarks upon the occasion, of which the following is a translation:

MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to put in the hands of your Excellency my credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Ministery Plenipotentiary of the United States of Mexico, near the Government of the United States of America. No one better than myself could appreciate such an honor, for having resided in this country, as I did during the gigantic war with which she has lately astonished the world, I had an opportunity to admire her colossal grandeur and the indisputable merit of her free institutions. At the very same time that this great people were engaged in civil war, my country was struggling against a foreign invasion, which would have never been attempted but for the temporary situation of the American people. This close relation between the sufferings of the two countries, and above all the noble sympathy shown by the people of the United States, by giving the moral support to my countrymen, who were struggling by themselves against one of the strongest European Powers, morally supported by nearly all the rest—these facts, Mr. President, and the prudent and disinterested policy pursued by the Government of the United States in assisting in the salvation of Mexico, have made more intimate the relations between our Governments, destined, by their vicinity and the similarity of their political institutions, to be perpetually good friends. The Government and people of Mexico do not and will never forget how noble the sympathy was, and how disinterested the policy with which they were assisted to rescue their most cherished blessings, their independence and republican institutions. I am instructed to make this manifest to your Excellency, assuring you also that my Government remembers with great pleasure the most important part which you took yourself in that wise and commendable policy of your nation, by using the influence you then had from your high position at the head of the army, and your merits so justly admired. The circumstance of your being, at present, the Chief Magistrate of this powerful Republic is a new guarantee for Mexico that her relations with the United States will not cease to be inspired by the sincerest friendship, based upon those principles of justice and uprightness which in every country should constitute the only secret of diplomacy. I shall feel very happy, Mr. President, if I could have the good fortune to contribute, by the discharge of my official duties, to the continuance of that sort of relations between the two countries, and to the uninterrupted increase of their commercial and industrial intercourse for the benefit of their respective citizens. By so doing I shall fulfill the wishes of my Government and gratify all my personal aspirations.

The President replied as follows:

MR. MINISTER: I am greatly pleased to receive from the Republic of Mexico a Minister to this Government so acceptable as yourself. Your previous residence in the United States has made you familiar with its institutions and its people, and must have satisfied you that its Government shares the views of the Mexican statesmen who deem a republic the form of government best suited to develop the resources of that country, and to make its people happy. For myself I may say it is not necessary for me to proclaim that my sympathies were always with those struggling to maintain the Republic; that I rejoiced when the evident will of the nation prevailed in their success, and that they have now my best wishes in their labors to maintain the integrity of their country and to develop its natural wealth. I am prepared to share in your efforts to continue and increase the cordial, social, industrial and political relations so happily subsisting between these two Republics.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day appointed Joseph W. Patton Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifteenth District of Pennsylvania, *vice* William R. Floyd, resigned, and William B. White Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of New-York, *vice* M. B. Field, suspended.

MORE CHANGES IN THE NAMES OF NAVY VESSELS.

The following additional changes were made to-day in the naval nomenclature by the Secretary of the Navy: Centaur to Saugus; Charybdis to Cohoes; Circe to Marietta; Cyclops to Kewaydin; Eolus to Shawnee; Erebus to Algoma; Fury to Kattskill; Gorgon to Minnettonka; Harpy to Klamath; Hecate to Eltah; Hydra to Otsego; Medusa to Nantucket; Minerva to Sandusky; Nemesis to Napa; Neptune to Manhattan; Orion to Piscataqua; Samson to Chickasaw; Scylla to Canonicus; Stromboli to Wassuc; Tartar to Yazoo; Tempest to Yuma; Vesuvius to Wyandotte; Vixen to Osceola; Tornado to Winnebago.

REVENUE SEIZURE.

The revenue officers made a seizure of 43,000 cigars for non-payment of the tax to-day.

NAVY.

Commander Walker, commanding the United States ship *Sabine*, reports his arrival at Spithead, England, July 27, all well. Lieutenant-Commanders Allen D. Brown, Scott Wadleigh, Lewis Clark and Charles C. Cotton, and Lieutenant Jacob E. Noell, are ordered to Washington for special duty connected with signals. Passed Assistant Surgeon E. R. Dodge is detached from the *Dacotah* and ordered home.

The Cuban Question Before the Cabinet—Sudden Departure of Mr. Macias for Cuba—His Mission.

From the Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

It has been ascertained from high official sources that the Cuban question was debated at considerable length at the Cabinet meeting yesterday.

Secretary RAWLINS made an earnest appeal to have belligerent rights extended to the struggling Cubans, and was strongly supported by other members of the Cabinet. The discussion took a very wide range, and the effect which such a recognition would have upon our foreign policy was partially considered, and was the subject of some differences among the members.

While there seemed to be every disposition on the part of a majority of the Cabinet to extend at once full belligerent rights to the insurgents, yet it was decided to let the subject go over to the Cabinet meeting two weeks hence, when important dispatches will have been received, probably, from Minister SICKLES, having an important bearing upon the question.

It is understood that Mr. MACIAS, whose name has been prominently connected with the Cuban Junta, sailed unexpectedly from New-York a few days ago. It is said that he has gone to Cuba to meet CESPEDES, to obtain new power from him to act as envoy in the United States.

Drowning Cases—Two Men Lost in the St. Lawrence—Three Boys Drowned in the Ohio.

From the Toronto Leader, Aug. 10.

A very sad accident occurred yesterday afternoon near Maitland, Ontario, caused by the capsizing of a sail-boat, by which Mr. FRED HODGETTS, of this place, and his brother, Mr. JAMES HODGETTS, of St. Marys, Ontario, met an untimely death. The young gentlemen and a lad named LONEY were returning after a week's fishing in the vicinity of Clayton, N. Y., and were within eight miles of here when the boat from some cause unknown capsized. They all clung to the boat for some time, when FRED., the younger brother, attempted to swim ashore for aid, but his strength failed and his brother swam off from the boat to his rescue, but FRED had disappeared. The elder brother, after swimming around for a short time in search, became exhausted and sank close where his brother had disappeared. The boy succeeded in clinging to the boat, which drifted ashore on the American side, about two miles below the scene of the accident, and made his way here with the sad news, which threw a deep gloom over the town. Mr. FRED HODGETTS was connected with LABATT'S brewery here, and was a very promising young man, universally liked by all. Mr. JAMES HODGETTS was, we believe, teller of the Montreal Bank at St. Marys, Ontario. The steamer *Prescott* and a large party of deceased's friends left this morning to recover the bodies if possible.

From the Cincinnati Times, Aug. 9.

Yesterday afternoon some young men, consisting of two sons of Constable GEORGE CARR, GEORGE and CHARLES, WILLIAM and GEORGE LOCHMAN, JOHN CLARK and WILLIAM VORMAN, went down to the river, provided themselves with a skiff, and went out for the purpose of having an hour of recreation in rowing.

They rowed around in various directions for some time, seeming to enjoy themselves finely, and, of course, unsuspecting any danger. At last a steamer bound down the river produced a heavy swell of the water which capsized the boat. Three of the unfortunate amusement-seekers sank to rise no more; the other three clung to the boat and were finally rescued. The names of the three who were drowned are GEO. CARR, JR., JOHN CLARK and WM. LOCHMAN.

The accident drew a large number of people to the river side and every effort was made until dark to secure the bodies, but all proved unsuccessful. The parents of the unfortunate boys were notified as soon as possible of their terrible bereavement, for which no consolation can be offered but the hope that time will, in a measure, efface it. This should serve as a warning to other young men to not venture out in row boats unless they thoroughly understand how to manage them under all circumstances.

This morning parties again commenced the search for the bodies, but up to noon to-day were unsuccessful in their efforts. The probability is that the bodies have floated down stream some distance from the scene of the accident.

POLITICAL.

Action of the Ohio Democratic State Central Committee.

Hon. George H. Pendleton Nominated for Governor.

THE NOMINATION ACCEPTED.

Important Movement of the Mississippi Conservatives.

President Grant's Views of the Situation.

Formation of a Temperance Political Party in Connecticut.

OHIO POLITICS.

Result of the Declination of General Rosecrans—Mr. Pendleton Made the Nominee of the Democrats.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

The members of the Democratic State Central Committee met here to-day to devise means to fill the vacancy caused by the declination of General ROSECRANS as a candidate for Governor of Ohio, and have unanimously nominated GEORGE H. PENDLETON, who has accepted.

How Rosecrans Came to be Nominated.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Aug. 10.

The mystery of ROSECRANS' nomination has never been satisfactorily solved. The ostensible were not the real reasons. The party was not so anxious for a "new departure" as was pretended, or at all concerned about the availability of any member in good and regular standing who might be brought forward and put at the head of the ticket.

There was a deeper motive. Some months ago, leading Democrats in Northern Ohio and New-York City put their heads together to fix up things for the Presidency in 1872. The New-Yorkers are anxious to make HOFFMAN the candidate at this time, and agreed with their Ohio brethren that the second place on the Presidential ticket should be given to Judge RANNEY, and in order to give the latter the necessary prestige it was thought advisable to press his claims at Columbus for the nomination for Governor. If elected it would put him in the proper position to go before the National Convention in 1872.

These negotiations were very secretly and quietly conducted, but not so covertly that the friends of Mr. PENDLETON did not get hold of it. They were in a quandary. He had only to say the word and he could have been nominated at Columbus, without a doubt. But that was not the rub. Could he be elected? The risks were considered too great to be taken. A defeat now would inevitably put an extinguisher on his chances for the great national prize. But it was necessary to show his strength and head off the Hoffman-Ranney movement. So his friends cast about for a man who could carry the Convention against RANNEY. The availability of CARY, SAYLER and others was closely canvassed, and it was finally decided that none of them had the strength to beat the most popular Democrat in the northern part of the State. The name of General ROSECRANS was mentioned, and ultimately agreed upon as the one which the friends of Gentleman GEORGE should rally to.

Through the diplomatic agency of a well-known Cincinnatian, the Butler County Democracy were persuaded to accept the arrangement, and it will be remembered that they led off the Rosecrans movement in the Convention in fine style, and very much to the surprise of the uninitiated, who presumed on the stubbornness of the delegation from that county should any attempt be made to take a new departure, and put any but an orthodox Democrat at the head of the ticket.

The contest in the Convention was really a test of strength between the Pendletonians and Hoffmanic Democrats, and as the result showed, the latter were the weaker party.

MISSISSIPPI.

New Move of the Conservatives—General Dent to be Abandoned—President Grant's Position.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

The Conservative Republicans of Mississippi, according to well accredited information, are about to change front, and it is announced that in a few days Judge DENT will find himself without a party, if he ever had one in that State. It is asserted that the Conservatives, now that they have ascertained that the Administration will give Mr. DENT no support whatever, will select another candidate whom they will run on some popular platform. They say that Judge DENT has served their purpose of developing the situation, and as he can bring them no positive strength they will rally on some man of local influence and reputation. It is also stated that the President informed Judge DENT when he called on him at Long Branch, that he could expect no favor whatever from him in his movement, and advised him to desist from his undertaking. Furthermore, the President wrote him a letter reiterating his conversation and stating that he should take an opportunity to make it public.

Important Interview with the President—His Views on the Political Situation—He Declares His Sympathy with the Republicans.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

General TARBELL, Secretary of the Republican Executive Committee of Mississippi, had an interview with President GRANT at the residence of Secretary FISH, in New-York, on the 6th inst. His object was to ascertain definitely the President's views on the political affairs in the Southern States, in Mississippi especially, and also to represent to him the present condition of parties there. So significant were the remarks of the President that at the solicitation of leading Republicans in Washington, to whom he has related the conversation, General TARBELL has given the substance of General GRANT'S opinions as expressed on that occasion. General TARBELL, at the opening of the interview, said if an apology was deemed necessary for intruding on the President's privacy, it must be found in the nature of the business, which was to ask of the President and his Administration some expression, by act or declaration, as to the parties in Mississippi, and to ask an early decision, as there was a crisis in the condition of affairs in that State, which definite action showing the sympathy of the Administration, would greatly aid to a right solution. Some days since, he, General TARBELL, had with the Chairman of the Executive Committee and others, visited Washington in order to explain their affairs, believing then, as now, that the President's sympathies, as well as that of the Cabinet, were with the loyal party, and in opposition to the one that sought only to divide and betray it.

The President took up the conversation at this point, expressing pleasure at the visit, entering into its purpose with spirit, showing his minute knowledge of the situation in Mississippi. He remarked at the beginning upon the very small number of Republicans who were engaged in what is termed the National Republican Party movement there. With regard to the special business presented to him by General TARBELL, his assurances were explicit and direct. The President said that in his judgment the small number of those who had hitherto acted with the Republican Party now constituted the so-called National Republican Party, was in itself evidence that they could not be otherwise than used by the opposition.

With regard to the recent professions made by those who were lately rebels, the President was emphatic and frank. His only desire was peace and unity, and he would do anything that was right to bring that about. But these people cast suspicions upon their own motives by the fact that all their efforts seem to be aimed at dividing, not aiding the Republican Party in their midst. If they were really in earnest, they would not be anxious about those with whom they acted. To sincere men, it could not be difficult to tell who in the South were and had been Administration friends.

He talked at some length on the recent contest in Virginia. He thought from Governor WALKER'S speeches since his election that that gentleman was fully committed to the Administration, and was honestly intending to act up to those speeches. Referring to the proposal made by Colonel JENKINS to unite the two wings of the Republican Party there, the President expressed regret at the apparent failure to accomplish so desirable an object, remarking that the letter of Dr. GILIMER, in reply, showed that the followers of WALKER were not all in good faith. He still hoped, however, that good would come out of Virginia, but did not at present exactly see how.

The conversation lasted about an hour and a half, and during the whole time most of it was carried on by the President himself. The utmost frankness was displayed by him, and on General TARBELL'S expressing his gratitude for and gratification at the assurances given him by the President, replied that in his conversation with the gentlemen representing the new Republican Party in Mississippi, he had expressed himself much more emphatically against their course and policy than he was now doing. He declared positively that his sympathies were altogether with the Republicans of Mississippi and against all efforts to divide them, coming from whatever source they might. When it was suggested that great good might be accomplished, and much wild speculation set at rest, if he would take occasion to put the views he had expressed into some form and give them to the public, the President replied that he much preferred that acts and results should speak for his Administration rather than words. To a question whether his attention had been called to the dispatches pretending to give his views on Mississippi affairs, he replied that it had, but that if he should correct one, others not denied would be claimed as admitted, and to correct all would consume his whole time. The President expressed thorough indorsement of General AMES' administration in Mississippi, and in a reply to a remark made by General TARBELL, said that General AMES would have to do much, and more serious things than he had heard charged, before he would subject himself to removal. He indorsed his administration fully.

The above report of the conversation with the President has been carefully read to the President, and is published by his expressed authority, and at his wish furnished to the Associated Press.

CONNECTICUT.

State Temperance Convention—Movement Toward the Formation of an Independent Party—Resolutions Adopted.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

A State Convention of Temperance men was held in this city to-day, to appoint delegates to the National Temperance Convention, and to consult upon the organization of an independent political Temperance Party in this State. The attendance was small, not over fifty persons. The following resolutions embody the platform as adopted:

Resolved, That as the temperance voters of Connecticut, we announce as our platform: First, no license in any form or under any circumstances for the sale of alcoholic drinks as a beverage. Second, the absolute and entire prohibition of the manufacture, importation or sale of intoxicating liquors for such purposes. Third, the enactment of such laws as will provide a State Police force, having among other specific duties the enforcement of all liquor laws. Fourth, the election of none but honest, reliable temperance men to legislate or administer the laws.

The following resolution was discussed at length, being earnestly opposed by a portion of the Convention, but was finally passed—19 to 15:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the interest of the temperance cause would be advanced by the formation of an independent political party.

It was also

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves not to support, for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor or member of the Legislature, any individual until it be ascertained that in his official position he will sustain the Prohibitory law, and will favor such legislation as will enable the people and the authorities effectually to enforce it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The National Executive Committee of the Union League—Meeting in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America, met in this City to-day. Among the delegates present were Hon. John W. Geary, Chairman; Mr. Rich, of Maryland; General Tarbell, of Mississippi; Mr. Quick, of Texas; Messrs. Gwynner, Keller, Jennings, McQuade, of Pennsylvania; Messrs. Pinckney, Alexander McWaters, Beeney, and Baker, of New-York City; J. M. Schermerhorn, of Buffalo; C. W. Godard, of Brooklyn; and Ex-Governor Wm. A. Newell, of New-Jersey.

Governor GEARY, in an eloquent address, welcomed the Committee to the Commonwealth in Pennsylvania. An exhaustive report of the state of the Union League throughout the Union was read by THOMAS G. BAKER, the National Secretary. Measures were adopted to aid the pending elections in Mississippi, Texas and Pennsylvania. An address to the League throughout the United States, on the subject of adhering to the objects of the organization and sustaining the Administration, and resolutions warmly indorsing the removal of Copperheads and Conservatives in Mississippi and other States, were adopted. Appropriations for the elections about to take place, and other important election matter was attended to.

The meeting was full and deeply interesting. The charter of the State Council in Mississippi was revoked, and Mr. A. MYGATE appointed Special Commissioner to reorganize order there. The Committee adjourned to meet at such time and place as may be determined upon.

The Majority in Tennessee—A New Party.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Aug. 11.

SENTER'S majority is 62,000, with nineteen counties to hear from. The State Senate, composed of 25 members, stands 21 Conservatives and 4 Conservative Republicans. The House of Representatives, composed of 84 members, stands 67 Conservatives, 9 Radicals and 6 Conservative Republicans, with two districts to hear from.

In a speech at Milan on Saturday, on the state of affairs, Mr. ETHERIDGE announced his opposition to paying any portion of the $20,000,000 debt contracted under the Brownlow administration. A party entertaining these views has been gradually forming for some months past.

Tenth Ward Democratic Meeting.

The Mechanics' and Workingmen's Association of the Tenth Ward held an enthusiastic meeting last evening, at No. 240 Broome-street, for the purpose of taking into consideration the approaching election of Judge of the Supreme Court, *vice* Judge CLERKE, whose term of office expires this Fall. Mr. M. F. DOWLEY was called to the chair, and, after a short speech, placed in nomination the name of Hon. A. D. RUSSELL, which nomination was unanimously adopted. Resolutions expressing their great faith in his ability and integrity were read and adopted, after which the meeting adjourned.

Fifth Assembly District Union Republican Association.

The regular monthly meeting of this Association was held last evening at No. 100 Prince-street, Mr. WM. HANNA, President, in the chair. The Chairman of the Committee on Membership reported favorably on a list of names, and they were ordered to be enrolled. Mr. N. B. MUNTFORT called the attention of the meeting to the new Central Committee which had been formed, and to the party manifesto issued by them. He stated that he had been informed that a number of the members of their own organization had joined the new Committee, and proposed that a Committee should be appointed to investigate the matter and report thereon. The proposition was adopted, and the Chair appointed Messrs. N. B. MUNTFORT, J. K. BUTLER and L. BOMMER to act as such Committee. After some other routine business had been transacted the meeting adjourned.

THE GALLOWS.

Execution of Charles Orme for the Murder of Theodore Brodhead—Story of the Crime.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 11, 1869.

The execution of CHARLES ORME, one of the murderers of THEODORE BRODHEAD, of the Delaware Water Gap, took place to-day at Stroudsburg. The victim of the culprit, says the Philadelphia *Telegraph* of to-day, was a brother of THOMAS BRODHEAD, the proprietor of the Brainerd House, at Duboisville, Monroe County. He was about 45 years of age, and had been formerly engaged in the lumber business. His assailants were WILLIAM BROOKS, aged 22 years, a Scotchman by birth, who had been a railroad laborer since his arrival in the country, eighteen months before, and CHAS. ORME, an Irishman, 20 years old. On Thursday morning, Sept. 24, 1868, these two men left Scranton on a freight train, but were put off at Stroudsburg that afternoon. They wandered about Stroudsburg, and took drinks at the principal hotels. During that night they robbed a hardware store at Stroudsburg, and stole a lot of tools and a coat, and placed the proceeds of the robbery in a carpetbag, and proceeded toward the Water Gap. They stopped at the Brainerd House, got intimate with two or three laborers on Saturday morning about 10 o'clock, and took drinks with them, when they were left in the bar-room alone. They waited until THOMAS BRODHEAD went out, and then quietly robbed the drawer of $8. They then went to LUKE BRODHEAD'S tavern, near the Brainerd House, and took a drink, after which they walked a short distance along the road, when they were overtaken by THOMAS BRODHEAD, followed by THEODORE. They were counting and sharing the money when the BRODHEADS came up. THOMAS accused them of the robbery, when they threw the money down and said, "Take the money." THOMAS then told them they must go back with him, when BROOKS appeared willing at first and then refused. THOMAS BRODHEAD laid hands upon ORME, saying that he must go with them. ORME attempted to throw some money over an orchard wall, but a two dollar note fell to the ground, and as THOMAS BRODHEAD stooped to pick it up, BROOKS levelled a pistol at his head. THEODORE warned him not to fire, and he turned and shot him (THEODORE) through the heart. A scuffle ensued between THOMAS and the men, in which several pistol shots were fired, and the former was so badly beaten that he sank to the ground exhausted, whereupon they fled.

They went down in the gap and up in the mountains, and after wandering around found they were headed off, the whole neighborhood by this time being in arms and scouring the country for them. Without knowing it they took a cut and came out near the scene of the murder, there being nobody about, the citizens being in the mountains hunting them. They were soon seen, however, crossing the road and wading through Cherry Creek, when the alarm was given and the spot was soon surrounded. They hid in some underbrush, but, when summoned, came forth and surrendered. One of them pointed a pistol at the crowd just before the surrender, but did not fire, and both captives threw away their weapons before being caught. There was great trouble to prevent them being lynched by the incensed citizens; the Sheriff and his men saved their lives with great difficulty. After a period of great excitement both men were lodged in the Stroudsburg Jail, and the prison was guarded day and night. This is the only murder which has occurred in that section of the country for many years. The prisoners were arraigned for trial on the 29th of December, and several days were taken up by the cause. They were represented by able counsel, but a verdict of "guilty of murder in the first degree" was returned. An appeal was then taken to the Supreme Court, upon the ground that the BRODHEADS, being private citizens, and having no warrant, their death, resulting from resistance to the attempted arrest, was not murder, but manslaughter. This the Court below refused to affirm, and this formed the principal assignment of error. The point was argued at length, but was overruled by the Supreme Court.

On Saturday morning, April 3, the citizens of Stroudsburg were startled by the ringing of the alarm bell at 3 A. M. It soon became known that the prisoners had escaped, and speedily there was gathered at the jail an excited multitude, armed and unarmed, on horseback and on foot, ready to scour the country. It seems one of the prisoners feigned sickness, and at length tumbled down on the floor of the cell as if in a fit or spasm. The other one called to the old jailor, who was watching in the hall, and asked him if he would come in and help him lift his componion on the bed. The old man unsuspectingly unlocked the door of the cell, leaving the keys sticking in the lock. The prisoners at once sprang to their feet, commanding the jailor to keep still at the peril of his life. Their hopples and handcuffs they had previously removed without keys by hammering them open, and they now sprang out, closing the cell door on the old jailor, and were soon at liberty outside the jail. They had failed to lock the jailor in, so in a few minutes after their escape the bells rang out the alarm, and at an early hour the chase began. Couriers on horseback were sent out in every direction, while those on foot took to the fields and woods. A bloodhound, brought from Jersey for the purpose, seemed to indicate that the fellows had made for the Pocono Mountains.

Throughout Saturday the excitement was very great in Stroudsburg and vicinity, and business came to a halt equal to the day of the murder. The Sheriff had offered $1,000 reward, private individuals had added other hundreds to the offer, and the pursuit was vigorous and earnest. Up to Sunday morning nothing had been heard from the criminals. Many of the pursuers had returned, declaring the chase in vain. At length, at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, ORME was captured a few miles from Stroudsburg. A farmer, at whose barn they stopped, gave the alarm, and although they attempted to escape on stolen horses, ORME was taken.

Nothing further was known of BROOKS' whereabouts until May 12, when Mr. LAIVRENT encountered him five miles west of Port Jervis, N. Y., and seized him. While walking with his captor, BROOKS suddenly plunged down an embankment of thirty feet, effected his escape, and from that time to the present he has been at large.

Efforts have been made to secure a pardon from the Executive in the case of ORME; but as the latter attempted a second time to escape from his confinement, all hopes of unmerited clemency had to be abandoned.

Singular Case of Suicide.

Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday afternoon held an inquest in the case of ROBERT F. TOMPKINS, aged 38 years, who was a carpenter and resided at No. 729 Third-avenue. The evidence proved that he became very low spirited, some time since, in consequence of the absence of his wife, who was on a visit to some friends, and that on Tuesday of last week he called on Dr. WILSON and told him that on the previous evening he had taken a tablespoonful of some stuff out of a bottle labeled rat poison, which he had purchased of a peddler. He was very sick, and, telling the physician that he had repented of his rash act, begged piteously that his life might be saved. The proper remedies were applied, and the patient rapidly improved, and was apparently out of danger, but yesterday suffered a sudden relapse and expired. The *post-mortem* examination made by Dr. CUSHMAN showed plainly that death had been caused by corrosive sublimate, and a verdict of death by suicide from the use of that poison was accordingly rendered. No evidence was obtained that tended to show that there had ever been any disagreement between him and his wife.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

A Grand Tournament—Its Peculiar Features—Coronation of the Successful Knights—Illumination of the Lawns.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MONTGOMERY WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, Va., Friday, Aug. 6, 1869.

A social occasion of more than usual magnitude and brilliancy has seemed to divert me a day's space from a journey otherwise planned. For some weeks past we have been promised an unparalleled entertainment at the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs, in one of the "grandest" tournaments that had ever yet been witnessed in Virginia, at which Mr. WALKER, the Governor elect, was to preside, to be followed by an illumination and a ball of more than usual magnificence. Governor WALKER was delayed, and thus disappointed the curiosity of the multitude; but many other distinguished persons were present, and we doubt whether a similar occasion has ever been excelled in Virginia for real pleasure and brilliancy. The number of visitors at the Springs was increased to some six or seven hundred yesterday; a special train from Lynchburg brought additions to the crowd; and the gentry in the neighborhood attended in such a number of private conveyances, and there was such a collection of horses that we were confounded on first entering the extensive, ornamental grounds of the Springs to hear

"Steed threaten steed with high and boastful neigh."

The lawn of these Springs is one of the most beautiful in the mountains—a large elliptical plain planted with ornamental trees, here and there a monarch of the forest, the ground divided by a stream flowing through deep, worn banks, and cutting down clean to the gravel, and bounding immediately this view a broken ruin of the Alleghany, while at its very foundation runs a road as hard and level as a race-course. On the day of the tournament the expanse of the lawn is covered with gay crowds, while nearer the crescent course of the tournament the long line of ladies, thus provided with the best views of the game, might be likened to a wreath of beauty twisted with picturesque confusion on the front of the scene. There are twenty-eight knights entered for the lists, who ride about as if practicing their steeds, while the unlucky pedestrian, who escapes them, is bewildered by the rattling of carriage wheels, the cracking of whips, and the vociferations of the gentlemen to the negroes who accompany them. But in a moment all is silence and expectation, for the herald has sounded the trumpet; the knights are "charged" by a sage, bald-headed orator, (Judge ALEXANDER WALKER, of New-Orleans, the editor of the old *Delta*,) and the exciting exercises of the day are commenced.

Some account of the tournament, which for many years has been a peculiar sport in Virginia, and which is evidently becoming one of the popular games of the South, is likely to be new to your readers, and not uninteresting. The Southern people are remarkable for their affection for the horse; but they differ from those of the North in their regard for this animal, to the extent that they esteem him only for his uses in displaying their horsemanship, and not as you in the North generally do, for qualities and "points" of the animal, considered as a creature by itself. In the South the trotter is unknown or despised, while the running horse or one trained to the tournament and sports of the field is valued for display and exercise. In this sense the Southerners are probably the most equestrian people on the civilized face of the earth; and when the question of a design for their flag in the late war was debated—a question which was vexed and undecided to the last—JOHN M. DANIEL was persistent in recommending a horse's head, or the heraldic equivalent of that noble animal.

In Virginia the display of horsemanship has for many years taken the form of tournaments. Further south a coarser and more vulgar equestrian exercise, which has, happily, fallen into disrepute, is known by the name of "gander-pulling." One of the feathered tribe is suspended by the head from a cross-beam or gallows, his long neck being cleanly stripped of feathers and well greased; and the feat of the horseman is, riding at full speed, to wring the neck of the fowl, that is yet alive, and to bear off his body as trophy of his skill. The achievement is a severe trial of horsemanship; the rider is often jerked from his horse; there are ludicrous mishaps, and sometimes severe accidents—the latter, as Mr. BERGH and his school of humanity might consider, well deserved by the cruelty of the sport.

But for many years there has been no *gander-pulling* in Virginia (except, if you will allow me a pun in parenthesis, the pulling of "the great Michi-*gander*," as H. W. WELLS is sorely called in the newspapers.) The tournament is of another order of diversion; it has no feature of cruelty; and it is designed to practice every resource and grace of horsemanship, in speed of the animal, steadiness of the eye and hand of the rider, and a peculiar movement of agility. Ordinarily, the game is to pierce with a long metal-shod spear a ring about an inch and a half in diameter, barely encircling the spear; the ring is suspended on a shallow hook; the knight rides at full speed, being timed by the second to complete the course, which is usually some two or three hundred yards; if he succeeds in bearing off the ring, he is yet to perform the most difficult part of the feat, which is to "cast" the ring, throwing it by a quick and adroit movement from his spear within ten, twelve or fifteen feet of the beam whence he has taken it, as the rules of the game may determine. In the instance of the Montgomery tournament we have commenced to describe, there was no casting of the ring, but as a multiplication of skill three rings were suspended at intervals of about twenty paces, and the game, which consisted of five courses, was decided by the number of rings and "tips."

The successful knights are selected by fours, and were proclaimed as follows in the order of merit: WM. G. ANDERSON, Knight of the Montgomery White; WM. ELLIS, Knight of Ravenswood; ALLEN ESKRIDGE, Knight of the Hill; T. N. BARNETT, Knight of Alleghany. The choice of Queen of Love and Beauty was bestowed on Miss MINNIE KENNER, of New-Orleans, with the following Maids of Honor: Miss ASHLEIGH CHRISTIAN, of Lynchburg: Miss CHAPMAN, of Virginia, and Miss MAGGIE LANGHORNE, of Virginia.

At night the coronation took place amid the dazzling lights of the ball-room, the knights in their picturesque costumes, and the fair queen fluttering under the attentions that surrounded her throne, displaying perhaps not much of regal self-assertion, but preferably exhibiting the tender and modest grace of a youthful virgin queen. The coronation speech was made by Mr. EDWARD S. GREGORY, a member of the Lynchburg Press, but more widely known as the rising young poet of the South; and although your correspondent is not prone to praise, he must say that there was an exquisiteness of expression, a freshness of treatment, a nice felicity of words in the orator's effort such as he has seldom heard on similar occasions, where the inspirations are necessarily trite and unreal. He referred to some modern efforts to burlesque the tournament, and then eloquently proceeded to vindicate it in its various respects as a game of manly skill, a school of refinement, a social opportunity, and an inevitable association of the virtues and graces of real arms. And you may believe me that the veriest mocker of such sports, witnessing its unusually brilliant and picturesque display on the occasion of this Montgomery tournament; the aspects of reality given to it; the romantic circumstances of a mountain amphitheatre and the wild scenes loosely bound by the ducky combs of the distant Alleghany; the evident refinement of sentiment which it inspired in a vast and promiscuous crowd, and more than all, the real abounding joy of all who participated in it, might relent from his disposition to ridicule and conclude that after all there might be real and healthful uses in the tournament.

But the most brilliant of all the scenes of this festive occasion, and one unequaled in its surroundings by even what the imagination can originate, was the illumination at night of the vast lawns and adjoining grounds of the Springs. More than a thousand Chinese lanterns, procured from the most picturesque that could be bought in New-York, were hung in the trees. In the midst of these fireworks were exploded, rockets fired. Back of all this display was the dark, ominous mountain, rising in the night, black as a bank of thunder clouds, anon striped with the ribband flights of the rocket; above all a star-spangled sky, and in the distance the weird cries and echoes of a night in the mountains. The illumination, to such an extent, was a happily-conceived idea, and I do not know that it has ever been before so well displayed in the mountains of Virginia. Nowhere could the effect be so well repeated as here, where there is a natural amphitheatre of mountains, and where the variegated plain mingles so abruptly with the wooded height and mural precipice that already, from the elevation of more than three thousand feet above the sea level, lift themselves to scale the last ascents of the Alleghany.

The Springs from which I date this is one of the best known in this part of Virginia, and is situated but two miles from the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, whence the visitor is pleasantly conveyed by a tramway reaching to the threshold of the reception-room. There are about four hundred visitors now here. Among those notable may be mentioned General Beauregard, General Jubal Early, Raleigh S. Daniel, Chairman of the Conservative Executive Committee of Virginia, Hon. Walter R. Staples, Colonel J. C. Taylor, the Attorney-General elect, General B. S. Preston and Judge Walker, of New-Orleans.

The surrounding country has many points of interest. There is accessible from here twenty miles by a turnpike which traverses Giles County the Salt Pond, which has recently come into notice as one of the great natural curiosities of Virginia. This strange body of water lies ten miles east of Parisburg, the county town of Giles, itself beautifully situated on the extremity of a mountain called Angels' Rest. The so-called pond is really a natural and beautiful lake of pure fresh water on the summit of the Salt Pond Mountain, one of the highest spurs of the Alleghany. It is about a mile long, and one-third of a mile wide, and this at an elevation of nearly 4,000 feet above the ocean. At its termination it is dammed by a huge pile of rocks, over which it runs, although the water once passed through the fissures only. It has been conjectured that immense quantities of leaves and other rubbish have been washed in and filled up the fissures; and persons in the neighborhood say that the body of water has risen some twenty-five or thirty feet in the last few years. From certain points on the surface can be seen the submerged forest, the original trees yet erect, and at other points the plummet has as yet failed to sound the depths of this mysterious lake. Formerly it was fed by a fine large spring at its head; that disappeared, and several small streams now flow into it at its upper end. It has no other perceptible origin. When first known it was the resort of vast numbers of elk, buffalo, deer and other wild animals from a "lick" near by, who came to drink; hence its name of "Salt Pond." It has no taste of salt, and is inhabited by fine trout. Altogether, it is a curiosity to the common traveler and may be much more to the scientific man.

DRALLOPAE.

The Late Charles C. Little, of Boston—Action of the Book Publishers of the City.

A meeting of the book trade of Boston was held at noon yesterday, in the store of CROCKER & BREWSTER, No. 51 Washington-street, to take action on the death of Mr. CHARLES C. LITTLE, of the firm of LITTLE, BROWN & CO. Mr. OSMYN BREWSTER was called to the chair, and Mr. E. P. DUTTON chosen Secretary. On motion of Mr. CHARLES A. B. SHEPARD, a Committee to draft a series of resolutions was appointed by the Chair, consisting of the following-named gentlemen: Messrs. THOMAS M. BREWER, J. R. OSGOOD and CHARLES A. B. SHEPARD. The Committee reported as follows:

Whereas, We have learned with the deepest regret of the death of our honored associate, CHARLES C. LITTLE, Esq., senior partner in the firm of LITTLE, BROWN & CO.; and

Whereas, By this afflictive dispensation of Divine Providence the trade has lost one of its most widely known and most successful members, and the community one of its most highly esteemed citizens; therefore,

Resolved, That in this solemn event we humbly recognize the hand of our Heavenly Father, "with whom are the issues of life and death," and, while we mourn the deep bereavement, we bow submissively to the will of Him who "doeth all things well," knowing that "He doth not afflict willingly nor grieve the children of men," and that it is for us to say, "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord."

Resolved, That in our late lamented associate we gratefully recognize those eminent personal characteristics which brought well-merited honor to himself and to the trade of which he was so prominent and influential a member, both at home and abroad, and by which he secured the esteem, confidence, and high personal regard of all with whom he came in contact.

Resolved, That we bear cordial testimony to his uniform urbanity of manner, his kindly qualities of mind and heart, his strict integrity, his energy and ability to meet all the demands of widely-extended business relations, his earnest and successful endeavors in all honorable ways to elevate and maintain the standard of that house of which he was for so many years a distinguished member.

Resolved, That by his death the cause of literature has lost one of its chief supporters, and that in this country and in Europe, where his name was widely and honorably known, the scholar, the student, the man of letters, and all in the varied pursuits of learning, have reason to mourn his removal from labors so congenial to his cultivated tastes, and so useful to his fellowmen.

Resolved, That we desire to express to the bereaved widow and children of our late and honored associate our deep sympathy in their great affliction, and to remind them that "whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth;" that God is our refuge and strength—a very present help in trouble, and that "blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, from henceforth; yea saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors and their works do follow them."

Resolved, That we will close our places of business during the services and attend the funeral obsequies of the late CHARLES C. LITTLE, Esq., in recognition of our affectionate remembrance of him in the varied walks of business and of social life, and in the hope that his illustrious example may remain in our hearts until we pass from the scenes of earth.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be respectfully presented to the family of the deceased.

Brief addresses were made by Messrs. HENRY HOYT and OTIS CLAPP, when the resolutions were unanimously adopted. The meeting was then dissolved.

TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROAD.

Congressional Action — General Fremont's Connection with the Road.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

In view of the following statements, in a late number of the *Times*, that are calculated, though it cannot be that they were so intended, to defeat a great, beneficent and essentially American enterprise, and to do signal injury to the interests and usefulness of so upright, patriotic and honorable an American citizen as General FREMONT is universally conceded to be, I am sure you will feel obliged to me for communicating to you the subjoined facts.

The following are the statements of the *Times*:

"The atmosphere of Paris does not seem favorable to General FREMONT'S last great project. He and his financiering are both coming to grief. Deterred neither by the refusal of Congress to furnish a subsidy nor by its refusal to grant a right of way, he repaired to France and threw himself upon the tender mercies of its capitalists. A grand Transcontinental Railway appeared—upon paper. A company was announced to promote its construction, and a prospectus appeared full of rich and gorgeous promises. Mariposa in all its glory never excelled the picture spread before the eyes of Parisian capitalists. There were to be 'two hundred and ten millions of francs, in shares of 125 francs,' first mortgage bonds, based upon a munificent land grant, and, above all, the construction bonds were to enjoy from the Federal Government a guarantee of six per cent. interest. The last promise was unfortunate. It was specific, and admitted of a test. Mr. WASHBURNE was applied to for information, and he referred to the State Department; and the State Department remorselessly replied that the United States have granted no subsidy or aid in any shape to the imaginary Transcontinental Railway. Polite Parisian critics thereupon pronounced the project a fraud and the prospectus a tissue of falsehoods."

Last week the Secretary of State received, through Secretary COX, of the Interior Department, the documents described below, which documents, *on Saturday last*, the 7th inst., were transmitted by the State Department, to Minister WASHBURNE at Paris, for the information of "all concerned":

I. A letter to Secretary COX from Governor MCCORMICK, now Delegate in Congress from Arizona, giving statements, founded on his own knowledge, respecting the legislation of Congress in aid of the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad Company and the actual *status* of that Company.

II. Official statement of the Chief Clerk of United States Senate, accompanied by authenticated extracts from the journal of that body, showing repeated and favorable action of the Senate on bills and resolutions of the Senate and House in aid of the said railroad ("General FREMONT'S last great project") near the close of the Fortieth Congress, and during the brief session of the Forty-first Congress, in March last.

III. Additional official statement of the chief clerk of the Senate, accompanied by authenticated extracts from the journal of the House, showing that that body, on the 22d of February, 1869, (Fortieth Congress) passed by a vote of 121 yeas to 41 nays, a joint resolution granting the right of way to the said Railroad Company, and on the 22d of March, 1869, (Forty-first Congress) passed a similar joint resolution by a vote of 102 yeas to 49 nays. These resolutions were not reached, in the Senate, for want of time, except to be favorably reported. The last-named joint resolution (of March 22) is now on the calendar of the Senate, as unfinished business, and will come up for action (and be passed) at the approaching December session.

IV. Letters from Ex-Governor THROCKMORTON, of Texas, showing: 1. The existing validity of the Company's charter from Texas. 2. The land-grant by Texas to the Company (10,240 acres per mile.) 3. The right of way through Texas (that State having exclusive control of the public lands within her limits,) and giving various other items of important information.

V. Certified copy of a letter from the President of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Company, dated April 5, 1867, to General FREMONT, showing the unanimous vote of his Company in favor of the contract consolidating the Memphis and Little Rock with the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad, and also favorable legislation of the Arkansas Legislature in behalf of that road.

VI. A certified letter from Dr. WILLIAM SCHMOILE, of Philadelphia, showing that he and his brother sold to the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad Company on the 23d of December, 1867, a large tract of land, (1,023 acres,) having three miles of harbor front on the harbor of Norfolk, Va., for the Atlantic terminus of the "Southern Transcontinental" (Memphis, El Paso and Pacific) Railroad. This harbor admits vessels drawing from fifteen to thirty-three feet.

VII. A letter from Mr. EPPERSON, President of the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad Company, to the Secretary of the Interior, showing the history of the legislation of Texas in aid of the Company; that the Company has, by purchase or consolidation, already acquired the right of way over more than three-fourths of the distance to the Pacific, and giving information of other facts of great interest to the Company and the public.

These important and authentic documents will, no doubt, be in the hands of Minister WASHBURNE within the next ten days, and cannot fail, of course, to enlist his sympathy and coöperation with the interests and objects of so grand and prosperous an American enterprise.

AMERICUS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 9, 1869.

A Further Statement.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your editorial notice of the 3d inst., respecting General FREMONT and the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad Company in Paris does both the General and the Company injustice, by making them responsible, impliedly at least, for the publication of the prospectus referred to.

Neither the General nor the officers of the Company had anything to do with its publication.

The statements in that prospectus were doubtless attributable to a want of distinction in the minds of its authors in France between the action of our General Government and that of one of the States.

The Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad Company was incorporated by the State of Texas to build a railroad through that State upon or near the thirty-second parallel, which road it is now engaged in constructing. It has a land grant from the State upon which its bonds are based. These bonds have been sold in Europe. They are in the ordinary form of coupon bonds, and show upon their face how they are secured, and what obligations the Company assumes. No construction bonds have ever been offered for sale.

The representations made by the Company and by General FREMONT in its behalf, are in writing, and are scrupulously and definitely correct in every particular.

The negotiations abroad were committed to persons versed in that kind of business and residing there, and have been attended with such results that about one-half of the entire issue of $10,000,000 of land bonds have been sold.

The proceeds are being applied as needed in the construction and equipment of the road, which, from the methodical and economical organization and management of the Company, promises to be built and put in operation with more dispatch and less waste than any other railroad in the United States.

Confusion has arisen from the use of the term "Transcontinental," applied abroad to designate the Company and its bonds.

This term was taken from the memorial presented to the last Congress praying for a national grant of a right of way.

It was to be a part of the name of the Company to be formed under the new charter and was deemed appropriate to indicate the purpose of the Company by construction and consolidation to embrace a continuous line reaching from Norfolk on the Atlantic shore to San Diego on the Pacific.

An important part of these consolidations has already been effected. The promoters of this enterprise intend to make it in fact as well as in name a transcontinental railroad.

The adoption in advance of this name abroad has not perhaps tended to clearness of understanding nor correctness of statement in reference to this business, especially as to the part taken in it by the American Minister and the Secretary of the Interior.

Yours truly, EDWARD GILBERT,
Counsel for the Company.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1869.

BROOKLYN CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

Interchange of Opinions—Scathing Expose of Corruption—The Rings Denounced—Resolution Counselled by Ex-Judge Morse.

An adjourned meeting of the leading citizens of the City of Brooklyn was held at the office of the Phœnix Insurance Company, Court-street, yesterday afternoon, Ex-Judge NATHAN B. MORSE, presiding.

The Committee on Organization made an informal report, and requested further time to consider the subject after they had listened to a free interview between the gentlemen present, as they thought that after a pretty full expression of opinion they would be the better able to comprehend the necessities of the case. The subject was accordingly referred back to them for report at the next meeting.

A general conversation then took place, in the course of which Mr. C. SHEPHERD said that one of the United States Assessors had told a man within a few days that he had not made a full return of his income, and added, "You have received a certain sum of money from the city, and have not returned the whole of it." He said, "Yes; I was to have received $20,000 from the city, but $1,000 of that had to be paid to the Comptroller before I could get the money." He next referred to the Water Board and its operations. He said that the President, Mr. FOWLER, was honest enough to pay to a distinguished Judge the money he got out of oil speculation. That was honesty. "But, I believe," said he, "the Judge compelled him to do it." He also declared that Hon. HENRY C. MURPHY was at the back of all the "Ring" frauds in the city and county, and that he had been actively instrumental in developing the Commission system at Albany for the plundering of the City of Brooklyn.

Mr. HENRY HARTEAN hoped that no time would be lost in securing an organization—one that would be thorough, complete and searching in its investigations and declarations to the public.

Mr. R. S. CHURCH, a veteran Democrat, next spoke. He asked if there was any hope of relief from the present political parties of the country, as they were managed and controlled by irresponsible Rings and heartless demagogues? He answered "No," and declared that the people were writhing and groaning for relief. He advocated the erection of a vast building, which should be in itself the symbol of power and determination, and in which should be conducted a Press that could be relied upon for supporting and advocating the objects of that association.

Mr. HENNESSY was of opinion that nothing could be done until there was a good solid organized association at work. Even then he believed that the blows of the Association should be aimed at the Legislature, for it was there that all the organized frauds in the shape of "Commissions" are cooked up and foisted on the city.

Mr. WILLEY said it was high time some action was taken in the premises, for money was being poured out by the Commissions and County Supervisors without stint. How long was this to go on before ruin overwhelmed the city? What did these extravagant movements mean? They meant operating for Congressmen and Assemblymen with a view to having laws passed providing for the perpetuation of the swindles. They wanted to know, for instance, how many appointees the Water Board had made of supernumerary attaches of no kind of use to the city?

Mr. SHEPHERD said that the Water Board price of votes in the Legislature was, for each, a $1,500 appointment under the Board.

Ex-Judge MORSE made a brief address, in the course of which he advocated an effective organization, the members of which would not be afraid to represent. They might expect to be browbeaten and ridiculed by the "Rings" and their adherents, but if they expected to strike off those who were sucking at the vitals of the city and its prosperity, they must be prepared to stand like men and take blows in all directions.

After a pretty general discussion, it was resolved to adjourn for one week.

Letters expressing sympathy with the object of the meeting were received and read from Hon. GEORGE H. FISHER, GARRETT G. BERGEN and J. M. GREENWOOD.

Grand Lodge I. O. of O. F. of New-York.

On next Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock, the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York will assemble at Steinway Hall. The first business in order will be the appointment of the Committee on Elections, who at once will proceed upon their duties, the first of which is the examination of the election returns from the subordinate lodges. There are several questions of great importance to be decided.

In the evening the Grand Encampment will meet at the same place, and at once proceed to the election of grand officers for the ensuing year. Unlike the Grand Lodge, which is composed exclusively of representatives regularly elected by the subordinate lodges, every Past Chief Patriarch, who is a contributing member of an Encampment, is entitled to a seat and vote in the Grand Encampment, and it is highly important that every P. C. P. from the City be present, as questions of vital importance to City Encampments will be brought up for action.

Board of Health.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, Dr. STEPHEN SMITH, Chairman. Dr. STONE called up a tabled ordinance, requiring the street car companies to have gates fastened to the steps of their cars, in order to prevent people from getting on or off while in motion. This ordinance failed to pass. It was ordered that a blood-packing establishment in Eldridge-street be removed. The report that diseased cattle had been brought to the stock yards at Communipaw from Florida, Sergeant THOMPSON, of the Sanitary Squad, had found to be untrue. Some of them were in a poor condition, and two had died on the voyage, apparently from starvation, as they had been eight days without food or water, he understood. The owner of the offal-boat, which was ordered to be scuttled last week outside the harbor, has commenced a suit against the Captain of the tug *Rattler*, which towed it out. The Board accordingly instructed its attorney to defend the Captain.

Casualties.

EDWARD DILLEN, living at No. 330 Rivington-street, had his foot run over and badly injured yesterday by a car of the Dry Dock and Avenue B line. The driver was arrested.

CHARLES KONAKE, of No. 115 East Fourth-street, yesterday fell from the front platform of a Second-avenue car, near Fiftieth-street, and had his leg broken. He was taken to St. Luke's Hospital.

The Cleveland *Plaindealer* says Hon. L. D. CAMPBELL, a former Republican polit cian, has tendered his services to the Democratic State Executive Committee in Ohio, and that he is anxious to meet Senator SHERMAN on the stump on the finance question.

POLICE DISCIPLINE.

The Force in a Semi-Disorganized State.

The Dilemma of the Commissioners—The Trials Yesterday.

The Police Commissioners are justly becoming concerned as to the state of discipline of the force under their charge as it is revealed by the investigation of complaints against policemen, and by the daily observation of themselves and of citizens in the streets. The average number of policemen tried each week for infractions of the rules is about fifty, or one-twentieth of the entire force; and as the average of late seems to be increasing, the Commissioners are convinced that some remedy is imperatively required. But they have been brought to this conclusion as much by their observation without the trial-room as by their experience within. At a late session President BOSWORTH remarked that he had walked from his home in Twenty-second-street, beyond Eighth-avenue, to Police Headquarters, and did not see a single Policeman, although he had looked carefully for them, even to examining the cross streets. Commissioner BRENNAN also stated that he had often driven in from Manhattanville, and had seen numbers of Policemen in conversation with other officers or with citizens, had seen them sitting down, but had very rarely seen them alertly patrolling and performing their duty. The experience of the other Commissioners is to the same effect, and that of all citizens generally who take sufficient interest in the subject to look about them when in the streets, especially at night. There are very many corners in various parts of the City where two or more Policeman can be found at almost any hour of the night contentedly seated on boxes or barrels and whiling away the hours of vigil by pleasant, social converse. In some precincts this is done brazenly and without fear of the roundsman or Sergeant, and sometimes these supervisory officers can be found partaking in the relaxation. But in precincts where Sergeants and roundsmen endeavor to do their duty, the patrolmen sit back to back, commanding all avenues of approach, and generally manage to outwit their officers. It is asserted by those who are supposed to be most conversant with the force, that almost one-half of the entire number systematically "beat" duty in every way possible, and that the more recent appointments on the force are chiefly remarkable as adepts in the reprehensible art.

The Commissioners are casting about for some efficient remedy for this constantly increasing evil, but as yet have not determined upon any general measure. It has been thought that an increase of the fines may have the desired effect, and it is probable that policemen arraigned in the near future for violations of the rules may be astonished and disgusted by being mulcted in fines of ten days' pay for offences for which one day has heretofore been deemed adequate. This rule has not yet, however, been adopted, and at the trials yesterday President BOSWORTH, adhering to the established precedents, did not exceed three days' pay in the fines which he imposed. The offences for which patrolmen were tried were talking while on post, being off post, not patroling properly, drinking liquor while on post, being absent from roll-call, and being absent without leave. The case of one officer of the Fifth Precinct who was tried for not carrying a lamp while on post was a startling revelation of the present state of police discipline, as it brought out the fact that in certain parts of the City it has been found necessary to burden the men with lanterns in order to make it possible that they will ever be found patroling; the light makes them so prominent to sergeants and roundsman that it is extra hazardous to shirk duty.

The only case tried yesterday involving an unusual charge, was that of RICHARD SIP, of the Eighth Precinct, who, it was alleged, had taken $10 from JENNIE MAY, a prisoner at the Jefferson Market Police Court, with which to pay her fine, which he did not do until some time afterward when his attention was directly called to the matter by Justice DODGE. He denied that he had attempted to appropriate the money to his own use, and said that he had given it to a man in the Court-room whom he did not know to hand over to the clerk. The case was referred to the Board for decision.

The following order was issued to the several Captains of Police yesterday:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, NO. 300 MULBERRY-STREET, NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1869.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 573.—Pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Board of Metropolitan Police on the 9th inst., you are hereby instructed to notify the members of your command that on and after the 10th day of November prox., each member of the force will be required to reside in the county in which he may be assigned to perform duty, and not elsewhere.

Violation of this order subjects any member of the force to discipline.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.
GEO. W. WALLING, Inspector.

The Fatal Accident on the Second-avenue Railroad.

Coroner FLYNN held an inquest yesterday at the Coroner's office in the case of JOHN BEGLIN, a native of this City, 35 years of age, of No. 299 Avenue C, who died at Bellevue Hospital from injuries by being crushed by car No. 36, of the Second-avenue Railroad on Monday night last, as already reported in the TIMES. The following testimony was taken:

George W. Dennis, of Eightieth-street, between Second and Third avenues, deposed: On Monday evening I was a passenger on car No. 36, of the Second-avenue line; I was riding on the front platform; there were four persons on the front platform besides the driver; the seats inside were filled, and several persons were standing up inside; while on the Bowery, between Hester and Grand streets, I noticed the deceased coming from the sidewalk toward the car; the car was going at the usual rate of speed; the horses were on a trot; the driver saw the deceased and broke up the car to allow him to get on the front platform; the deceased had one foot on the step of the platform, when the driver started the car so suddenly that deceased was thrown off the platform; he fell under the front wheel; I felt the shock given to the car by deceased's body coming under the wheels; the car was raised up; the driver stopped the car and backed it, and deceased, who was lying across the track, was taken out; his head was under the car.

John Q. Adams residing in One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, between Second and Third avenues, corroborated the above statement.

James Davidson, the driver of the car, testified: I have been driving about fourteen years; on Monday as I was driving up town in the Bowery near Grand-street I saw the deceased coming from the sidewalk toward the car; he came toward the front platform; I put the brake on to allow him to get on; he got hold of the rail and swung over and fell under the car; I stopped the car at once and deceased was taken from under the car; the rules of the Company prohibit passengers getting on the front platform and forbid drivers allowing passengers to get on the cars by the front platform; we have repeatedly been censured by the Company for allowing passengers on the front platform.

Dr. Wm. Shine made a *post-mortem* examination, and found death to have resulted from a fracture of the upper part of the sternum and of the spine.

This closed the testimony in the case, and in giving the case to the jury, Coroner FLYNN took occasion to remark that it was high time something was done to prevent these accidents. Recently more accidents of a fatal character had occurred on the Second-avenue line than on any other road in the City. The Coroner's jury should recommend that the Grand Jury or District-Attorney take action in the matter.

The jury then retired, and after a short absence, returned with the following verdict:

"That the deceased came to his death by injuries received by being thrown off the step of the front platform of car No. 36 of the Second-avenue Railroad, and we censure the driver for allowing the deceased to get on the car by the front platform contrary to the rules of the Company, and we recommend the Grand Jury to take action in the premises."

On the rendition of the above verdict, JAMES DAVIDSON, the driver of the car, was committed to the Tombs in default of $2,500 bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A Wail for Lost Money.

GODFREY OSMER, a marine from the Brooklyn Navy-yard, appeared before Inspector JAMESON, at the Central Police Office, and had a plaintive tale to tell of how he had been induced to enter the gambling saloon at No. 12 Ann-street, where he had lost $160, as he alleged, by dishonest practices. The case was put in the hands of Detective FARLEY, but it is not probable that the money can be recovered. The proprietors of the saloon deny that the marine was ever in their place.

THE ALLEGED TEXAS MURDERER.

Judge McCunn Delivers a Decision Directing the Prisoner's Release—Pratt in Charge of the Military Authorities at Fort Schuyler.

As has been announced already, the alleged Texas murderer, PRATT, after having been remanded by the order of Judge MCCUNN to the custody of Marshal BARLOW, was sent to be confined under military guard in Fort Schuyler. Judge MCCUNN, in rendering his decision on the *habeas corpus*, has declared that the prisoner is not legally held, and consequently has ordered his discharge. If the prisoner should not be discharged in conformity with this decision, it is understood that the question of jurisdiction may be contested in the person of the United States Marshal for this district.

The following is the opinion delivered by Judge MCCUNN in rendering his decision:

OPINION.

The petitioner is before me on return to a writ of *habeas corpus*; and a motion is made by the District-Attorney that he be remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal. I approach the consideration of the issues involved in the application with a very serious sense of responsibility, and with a single purpose to discharge the duties imposed upon me by the laws of the land. Happily for my own ease of mind, those duties are too obvious to be mistaken, and too imperative to be disregarded.

The State of New-York, whose laws I am commissioned to administer, prescribes the duty of the officer before whom a writ of *habeas corpus* is returnable, in the following explicit and peremptory provisions: "It shall be the duty of such Court or officer forwith to remand such party, if it shall appear that he is detained in custody by virtue of process issued by any Court or Judge of the United States, in a case where such Court, or Judge, has exclusive jurisdiction." (Section 40, New-York Statutes, Edmonds' edition, vol. 2, page 588.) Section 39 reads: "If no legal cause be shown for such imprisonment or restraint, or for the continuation thereof, such Court or officer shall discharge such party from the custody or restraint under which he is held." And to the same effect, with perhaps still more explicitness, is the language of section 52.

The petitioner is not in confinement on a process issued by any Judge or Court of the United States; and I am not, therefore, required to remand him by the first of the above-cited sections.

Under the other provisions of the statute the only inquiry open before me is—does it appear by the return to the writ that the petitioner is held in lawful or in illegal confinement? If it appear that his detention is lawful, my duty is plain and imperative to remand him into the custody of the Marshal. If, on the contrary, it be evident that his imprisonment is without warrant of law, my duty is equally plain and imperative to restore him to his liberty. The authority of the Federal Government, within the sphere of its operation, I cheerfully and unequivocally recognize; and it is a cause of congratulation that, in the aspect which the case presents, I am not called to consider any contested claim of jurisdiction between that Government and the State of New-York. Whether if the process by which the petitioner is held be valid on its face, he would still have the right by evidence *aliunde* to exhibit its illegality, is a controverted question, from the discussion of which I am happily exempt. So, likewise, by the peculiar posture of the controversy, I am relieved from the necessity of considering whether the Federal Government, in any of its legislative enactments, has transcended the limits of its authority. I accept the authority of the United States to the full extent asserted by the legislation of Congress, and I reserve to myself the privilege only of deciding whether the arrest of the petitioner be a legitimate exertion of that authority. I take the cause of the petitioner's confinement, as set forth in the return, and I proceed to determine whether that confinement be by virtue of any process within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government to award.

The cause of the petitioner's arrest and detention is stated in the following warrant by a United States Commissioner:

The President of the United States of America: *To the Marshal of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, and to his Deputies, or any or either of them:*

Whereas, Complaint on oath hath been made to me, charging that J. H. PRATT did, on or about the 4th day of October, in the year 1868, in the State of Texas, within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, commit the crime of murder by forcing the safe guard of the United States troops, at the town of Jefferson, in the said State, and killing of W. SMITH, LEWIS GRANT and RICHARD STEWART, and did then and there, with others, commit the crime of treason against the United States, as is more fully set forth in the complaint on file in my office;

Now, therefore, you are hereby commanded, in the name of the President of the United States of America, to apprehend the said J. H. PRATT, and bring his body forthwith before me, or some other Judge or Justice of the United States, or United States Commissioner, or a Justice of the Peace, or other Magistrate of the State of New-York, wherever he may be found, that he may then and there be dealt with according to law for the said offence.

Given under my hand and seal, this 31st day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

(Signed,) JOHN A. OSBORNE,
United States Commissioner for the Southern District of New-York.

EDWARDS PIERREPONT, United States District-Attorney.

Is this a legal commitment? In it the petitioner is accused of two crimes—treason and murder. As to the charge of treason, either the commitment is so general as to be obnoxious to the principles of the common law, as propounded by every Court in England and in this country, or else the facts it sets forth are insufficient in law to constitute the crime. If we read the clause charging treason by itself and separate from the context, the commitment states no act of which the crime may be predicated, and is so fatally defective. If we construe the charge in connection with the facts previously recited in the commitment, and are to accept them as the acts of treason imputed to the petitioner, they plainly do not constitute the crime under the Constitution of the United States. The third section of the third article of that Constitution ordains that "treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against the United States, or in adhering to their enemies by giving them aid and comfort."

To say that the specific acts of violence imputed to the petitioner in the commitment amount to treason, is not only to argue in defiance of all the decisions of the Courts, but it is such egregious nonsense as not to deserve serious refutation.

The commitment, then, so far as it purports to charge the petitioner with treason against the United States, plainly accuses him of no such crime, or else accuses him in a style so general and insufficient as not to amount, in legal construction, to a charge of the offence.

The facts set forth in the commitment as constituting the crime of murder, it may be conceded, fulfill the legal definition of that offence, and are stated with sufficient certainty to satisfy the requirements of law. But the Federal Government has no jurisdiction of the crime of murder, except in certain specified cases, viz., "when committed on the high seas, or within any fort, arsenal, dockyard, magazine, or in any other place or district of country under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States."

Now, on the face of the commitment nothing appears to show that the murder charged was committed "on the high seas, or within any fort, arsenal, dockyard, magazine, or in any other place or district of country under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States."

But allowing to the Federal Courts every presumption of jurisdiction to which Superior Courts are entitled, and it is still apparent that they have no jurisdiction of the crime charged against the petitioner. The murder was committed at Jeffersonville, in the State of Texas, and is an offence against the State of Texas, not against the United States. It is a crime of which the Courts of Texas have exclusive jurisdiction. In the language of Mr. Justice NELSON, adjudicating the very point in the "Matter of JAMES EGAN," who was tried and convicted by the Federal authorities for murder committed in South Carolina, and who for this, as well as other reasons, was discharged on *habeas corpus*—in the language of Mr. Justice NELSON, "It will be observed that the offence is one which, according to our constitutional system of government, is cognizable by the judicial authorities of the State, and not of the Federal Government."

And, on the same ground, in the "Matter of Martin," (45 Barbour, 142,) Mr. Justice LEONARD discharged the petitioner on *habeas corpus*, holding that of the offence charged—arson in the City of New-York—the Federal Government had no jurisdiction—a decision, I may add, in which the United States authorities had decorously acquiesced. The detention of the prisoner on the charge of murder is then illegal, because it appears by the commitment that the Federal Courts have no jurisdiction of the offence. (United States *vs.* Hand, 6 McLean, 247.) I may observe here that the dictum of Mr. Chief Justice TANEY, in Abelman *vs.* Booth, (21 Howard U. S.,) even if its correctness be assented to, has no application to the present case, since there the *prima facie* jurisdiction of the Federal authorities was conceded, and the contention was as to the constitutionality of a Federal law; whereas, here it is apparent on the face of the process under which the petitioner is held, that it issued without jurisdiction, and is an absolute nullity. On an application to discharge a prisoner the question is extremely different when he is apparently held by authority of the United States from the question presented when he is obviously held by no authority whatever.

Perhaps it is not incumbent on me to dispose of an objection not presented in the argument of the District-Attorney; but for my own satisfaction, and out of an extreme solicitude to comply with every possible requirement of the Federal law, I revolved whether I might not remand the petitioner under some provision of the Reconstruction acts. But against such a decision the following argument is conclusive: The Commissioner, on whose warrant the petitioner is held, is an officer of a civil court, and has only civil jurisdiction. Now, the Reconstruction acts expressly declare that Texas is without a "legal Government," and is subjected to "military law." The military commander is empowered to punish "all disturbers of the public peace as criminals." No civil tribunal can take jurisdiction of criminals unless "allowed" by the military commander. "All interference under color of State authority with the exercise of military authority under this act shall be null and void." In Texas, therefore, there is now none but military law. There no civil court has jurisdiction, but as a part and dependency of the military system.

Hence it results, that an offence committed in Texas, if the Reconstruction acts be valid, is an offence against the military law, the only law of the place. Wherefore, the Commissioner, an officer of a civil court, has no jurisdiction to commit for a crime not cognizable by a civil court. Civil and military law are not only not instrumental and auxiliary to each other, but the existence of the one necessarily implies the exclusion of the other. The powers of the Commissioners are defined by statute; and nowhere in the volume of Congressional legislation can be found an act authorizing a United States Commissioner to commit for trial before a military court.

In any aspect of the case, it appears beyond question that the detention of the petitioner by warrant of the Commissioner is in excess of jurisdiction, and it results thence that the detention of the petitioner is illegal. From such illegal detention the statute makes it my imperative duty to relieve him. If there were any evidence before me that the petitioner is guilty of a crime against the laws of Texas, I should direct him into the custody of the Sheriff to abide a requisition from the Governor of that State. But, as the complaint on which the Commissioner issued his warrant was not produced in return to the *certiorari*, I have before me nothing but the hearsay statement of the Commissioner that the petitioner has committed murder in the State of Texas.

I have no alternative, therefore, but to order that the petitioner be discharged.

Arrest of Broadway Merchants for Receiving Stolen Goods.

During the 30th of June, the premises of WILLIAM ETTINGER, on the third floor of No. 481 Broadway, were entered by burglars, who carried away various pieces of lining and unfinished silk and mink skins, all of the value of $5,500. The case was reported to the Police, but the usual detective luck attending it, the goods were not recovered, nor were the burglars detected. But on Monday evening last, as Mr. ETTINGER was closing his store, he was accosted by ADOLPH STEINBERGER, of the firm of M. J. STEINBERGER & SONS, of No. 411 Broadway, importers of millinery goods, who asked him if he wished to buy some lining silks. ETTINGER answered in the affirmative, and on Tuesday morning, with JACOB STEINBERGER, one of the partners, took the goods to ETTINGER'S store. The latter claims that he identifies the silks they offered to sell as some of those stolen from his store a month previously, and also that they were fully identified by the merchant who imported them. ETTINGER also claims in the affidavit which he made, that ADOLPH said that the silks had been consigned to them, and that JACOB stated the firm had purchased them from JACOB METZER, of No. 49 East Houston-street. Upon this affidavit MEYER J. STEINBERGER, ADOLPH STEINBERGER, JACOB STEINBERGER and JACOB METZER were arrested by Officers QUINN, CASEY and AYMER, of the Eighth Precinct, and were arraigned yesterday before Justice LEDWITH at the Jefferson Market Police Court. Upon the record they appear to answer simply not guilty to the charge of receiving stolen goods, and the Magistrate held them all for trial. They gave bonds in the sum of $10,000 each for their appearance. The accused claim that they are entirely innocent purchasers of the silk goods from METZER, who in turn says they were pawned at his establishment in the regular course of business, and without any suspicion on his part that they were stolen property, and they are positive they will be able to establish these facts judicially when the case is investigated.

Probable Homicide at the South Brooklyn Gas-House.

OWEN HAND, of Fourth-street, near Hoyt, and JAMES O'DONNELL, No. 746 Court-street, are both employed in the gas-house in South Brooklyn, on the bank of the Gowanus Canal, and for some time past they have not been on very friendly terms. Both of them have been feeding fires under retorts very near to each other on the same row, and yesterday afternoon when HAND was passing O'DONNELL'S fire to get a drink of water, O'DONNELL made an assault upon him, when HAND turned round and stabbed him in the abdomen with a knife. In an instant the wounded man fell on the ground and his bowels gushed out upon the dusty ground. HAND first went toward home, but after conferring with some of his fellow-workmen, concluded to surrender himself to the Police. This he did by going to the Forty-third Precinct Station-house just after Sergeant FERRY and two officers had left for the scene of the conflict. HAND stated that the knife presented —a shoemaker's knife—had been carried open in his pocket for some time, and explained it by saying that "sometimes the men did bits of cobbling jobs down at the works." He was locked up, and O'DONNELL was conveyed to the hospital where he lies in a dangerous condition.

New-York Boats for Chinese Rivers.

We last reported the arrival at the Cape of Good Hope of the two steamships *Nautilus*, Captain HODGES, and *Walrus*, Captain WATTSON, intended for the navigation of the Yang-tse-Kiang River in China. After considerable repairs which they had to undergo, caused by a heavy

gale they encountered while on the passage to the Cape, they sailed again for Singapore, and after a very rough passage arrived at the port on the 12th of June, the time occupied in making the passage from this port to Singapore under actual steam being sixty-six days. They were to leave the latter port on the 15th of June, with a full cargo of merchandise and ninety Chinese passengers for Shanghae, thence to Hong Kong, their final port of destination.

CITY MORTALITY.

Report of the Sanitary Superintendent of the Board of Health for the First Week of August.

In the first week of August there were 591 deaths in New-York and 224 in Brooklyn. This is a lower rate of mortality than has been experienced in the corresponding week of Summer in many years. The gain to life is noticeable at all ages, but most conspicuously in the first years of childhood. The subjoined table presents the more important points in comparison in corresponding weeks in the four successive years:

NEW-YORK.

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Total number of deaths	946	647	751	591
Total number of infants under one year	269	310	363	223
Total number of children under five years	423	458	538	365
Total number from symotic causes	590	329	306	260

BROOKLYN.

Total number of deaths	342	276	267	224
Total number of infants under one year	99	146	127	105
Total number of children under five years	156	212	187	161
Total number from symotic causes	226	143	150	99

These records show some facts which may justly interest all classes of the people. The fall in the death-rates has, for several weeks past, given evidence of unusual healthfulness in both cities, notwithstanding the troublesome presence of some nuisances that ought not to exist in populous districts. But, as some of the water-side nuisances and slums of the City still continue to be, there is a greater degree of cleanliness in streets and tenements than usual at this season of the year, and it is to this circumstance and the very favorable temperature that much of this great gain in life and health must be attributed. But there has been a kind of sanitary and life-saving work carried on in the crowded tenement-houses for several months past that cannot fail to help keep down the death-rate. Thousands of halls and bedrooms have been opened to the constant circulation of fresh air by means of ventilating windows and apertures, which are now proving that fresh air will do more than acity full of medicines to prevent needless sickness and mortality.

There is another branch of sanitary improvements to be pressed forward in the villages as well as the cities of the Metropolitan district which concerns the health of all the people, and will affect the chances of life very decidedly and for successive generations. This relates to thorough drainage of the wet grounds in the populous neighborhoods. In the undrained quarters of some of our villages there is at the present time more sickness and a higher death-rate than in the Fifteenth and Twenty-first Wards of New-York, and much of this arises from neglect of drainage and wholesome supply of water in the villages.

The rates of sickness and mortality are directly and permanently diminished by thorough work of drainage, sewerage, cleansing and ventilation. Entire wards in Brooklyn are now beginning to show the good effect of sewerage, and in such a city as Paris these municipal improvements demonstrate on a grand scale their value to human life. The last weekly report of death-rate in midsummer was only 22 in 1,000 yearly. In the same week (ending July 7) the death-rate was only as 17 in 1,000 in Bristol, whereas in Paris the rate twenty years ago was nearly twice as great as this. New-York and Brooklyn have not yet reached so high a degree of security to life as those cities, but it can be reached, and unquestionably it will be.

E. HARRIS, Sanitary Superintendent.

THE CHITTENDEN WILL CASE.

The Will Finally Admitted to Probate.

At the adjourned hearing of this case yesterday, Mr. JAMES C. SPENCER, guardian for the only surviving child of the testator, announced that he had taken the advice of Judge CARDOZO, of the Supreme Court, and had decided to withdraw all further opposition to the probate of the will. The will was thereupon admitted to probate, and the formal decree will be made on Friday next.

Meeting of the United States Indian Commission.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the United States Indian Commission was held at Cooper Institute Aug. 10, PETER COOPER, Esq., President, in the chair. Mr. E. COOPER reported that the Special Committee appointed to wait upon President GRANT, consisting of himself, Mr. BENJ. TATHAM and VINCENT COLYER, had obtained an interview with the President and gave him an account of Mr. COLYER's late visit to the Indian tribes of Kansas, Nebraska, New-Mexico and Arizona, and also explained to him the object of this Association. The President expressed his approval of all that had been done, and appointed Mr. COLYER one of the special commissioners under the late act of Congress to visit the various tribes of Indians. Mr. COLYER stated that he had received his commission from the Secretary of the Interior, and would leave this day for Alaska Territory to visit the tribes in that vicinity, and on his return would visit those of the Northwest. Owing to his sudden departure to meet a vessel at San Francisco about to sail for Alaska, it would be impossible for him to get ready a full report of his late journey, but extracts from the same would be found in *Putnam's Magazine* for next month.

Arrest of a Notorious Offender.

About 9 o'clock Tuesday evening Miss COOGAN, who has apartments at No. 599 Second-avenue, discovered a man busily engaged in rifling one of her rooms, who, upon being interrupted, fled with great precipitation. The alarm was at once given, however, and he was soon arrested by Officer KILLEEN, of the Twenty-first Precinct. Upon being taken to the East Thirty-fifth-street Police Station and searched, an assortment of burglars' tools, as well as several articles belonging to Miss COOGAN, were found upon his person. He was recognized as a notorious criminal named JOSEPH LAMBERT, and known to the Police by the several *aliases* of Stephen Harrison, Joseph McGovern and Joseph Aiken, who under the latter name had been convicted of burglary on the 16th of July last, in the Court of General Sessions, and who had been sentenced by Recorder HACKETT to a term of fourteen years, but had escaped from a Deputy Sheriff while on his way to Auburn Prison. The prisoner was yesterday returned to State Prison to serve out his term.

The Spanish Gunboats.

Yesterday Marshal BARLOW received instructions from Washington to transfer the thirty alleged Spanish gunboats to the custody of the Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, pending the official inquiry into their character.

Coroners' Cases.

A few days ago Mrs. MARGARET FEENEY, a native of Ireland, 62 years of age, fell down stairs at her residence, No. 280 Canal-street, and received injuries which resulted in death at Bellevue Hospital yesterday. Coroner FLYNN was notified to hold an inquest.

The remains of an unknown woman were found yesterday floating in the East River off the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island, and were removed to the Morgue for identification and inquest by Coroner SCHIRMER.

DAVID GRIFFIN, aged 60, died suddenly yesterday morning, at No. 455 Hudson-street, and as there had been no physician in attendance, Coroner SCHIRMER was notified to hold an inquest.

Meeting the Ends of Justice.

In the Superior Court yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, a lawyer named CLARK made application for an order of arrest in an action of assault and battery against one of the prominent hotel keepers of this City.

A certain Miss BROWN, keeping a house of doubtful repute in Twenty-sixth-street, near Sixth-avenue, complained that the defendant "laid hands upon her other than in kindness," and claimed damages in a large amount therefor. Judge MCCUNN denied the application, giving as his reason that he did not think the ends of justice in this particular case demanded it. The lawyer left the Court somewhat indignant, saying that he would apply to other Judges, Judge MCCUNN remarking somewhat sarcastically in response that he hoped he would not.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR FOR THURSDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar 12 M.

Nos.		Nos.	
14	Elkins vs. Rosenbaum.	126	Rogers vs. Shuhan.
49	Griscom vs. Wright.	136	In the matter of Thos. Taylor, a Lunatic, &c.
52	Hindhaugh et al. vs. Stewart.		
62	Nelson vs. Blanchfield.	142	Cole vs. Bennett et al.
		164	Blount vs. Blount.
102	Tyler vs. Janeway.	165	Quiclort vs. Amault.
103	Burwell vs. Burwell.	173	Baldwin vs. DeCamp et al.
121	Bray vs. Peillen et al.		

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 11.

By Judge Ingraham.

Weaver *vs.* Whitbeck; motion granted.

Nelson *vs.* Blanchfield; motion granted.

Parker *vs.* Parker; reference ordered to inquire as to proper sum for alimony and counsel fee.

McArthur *vs.* Vail; motion granted.

Samter et al. *vs.* Sherk; motion denied, costs to abide event.

Buddensink *vs.* Frost; motion denied; costs to abide event.

Wilgus, &c., *vs.* Stephens, &c.; motion granted on terms.

Holloway *vs.* Stephens, &c.; allowance of $1,000 granted.

Westbrook, &c., *vs.* Burnette, &c.; motion granted.

Gossler et al. *vs.* Peilsticker et al.; motion granted.

Baker *vs.* Goodenough et al.; motion denied, costs to abide event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 10.

By Judge McCunn.

Mary M. Davis *vs.* Eliza A. Banks; motion for a perpetual injunction granted.

Eliza Zimmerman *vs.* Lewis Zimmerman; motion for a conditional divorce granted.

James Shaw *vs.* Joseph Donelson; motion for a receiver granted.

Charles Thompson *vs.* Robert Mars; motion to dismiss the complaint granted.

Henry Hedeman *vs.* Watson Manufacturing Company; motion for judgment on account of the frivolousness of the demurrer granted.

Charles Krause *vs.* John Phifer; motion to set aside order of arrest granted.

Benjamin F. Gott *vs.* North River Bank; motion to strike out the answer and parts thereof denied.

John Murphy *vs.* John C. Tallman et al.; motion denied.

Norbury Hicks *vs.* P. W. Bishop; motion to discharge from arrest denied.

Louis Hallen *vs.* Catharine Hallen; motion to make complaint more definite and certain denied.

Mary A. Robinson *vs.* Anthony Robinson; motion granted.

Herman Wasserman *vs.* Marcus Brod; judgment for plaintiff.

Daniel Aaron *vs.* Ernst Schmidt; motion for a receiver granted; order to be settled.

Isaac Mix et al. *vs.* Edward Hudson; motion granted.

Emma H. Baker *vs.* Joseph B. Nones; motion dismissing complaint granted with costs.

In the matter of Addie Tooker on *habeas corpus*; prisoner discharged.

Daniel Aaron *vs.* Ernest Schmidt; motion to punish for contempt denied with $10 costs.

Jacob Stern *vs.* Lena Stern; report of referee confirmed.

William T. Blodgett *vs.* Robert L. Pell; motion denied, stay of proceedings vacated with $10 costs.

Daniel P. Smock et al. *vs.* Albert L. Luyster; motion granted without costs.

Sarah V. Hennington *vs.* H. A. King et al.; motion granted.

Edward K. Aburtis *vs.* David Allerton; motion granted by default.

Robert Auld *vs.* Thomas Magrath et al.; report of referee confirmed.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Mr. Justice Nelson.

THE PLAY OF "AFTER DARK"—SUIT BETWEEN THEATRICAL MANAGERS—MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION DENIED.

Henry D. Palmer vs. *John E. McDonough.*—NELSON, C. J.—This is a motion for a preliminary injunction to restrain the defendant from representing on the stage a certain drama or play, called "London by Night," afterward called by the name or title "After Dark." The complainant charges that a person by the name of Dion Boucicault, of London, was the author; and that he held an assignment of the manuscript from him for and throughout the United States. One of the grounds set up by way of defence is, that there had been a publication of the drama, with the knowledge and assent of the author before the assignment or of the assignee afterward, which, it must be admitted, would constitute a complete defence to this motion. The bill avers that the play had never been printed, or published in print, or in any other way dedicated to the public. The bill is sworn to by the complainant. The assignment to Palmer is dated April 16, 1868. It appears from the affidavit of the defendant that long before his representation in the City of New-York, which was in the Autumn of 1868, the play was in print in the City of London; and on sale with other plays at various bookstands kept publicly in that city. That in the Summer or early in the Fall of that year, he sent to his correspondent in London for a printed copy of the play, and afterward received it from him. Woodward, who makes an affidavit for the defendant received from London a printed copy about the same time. It appears, also, from the affidavits, and from a newspaper published in the City of New-York on the 31st of October, 1868, that this play was on public sale there. Now, although there is no direct evidence that the printed publications in London were prior to the assignment to the complainant, or that they were made with the assent of the author; yet, taking into account the fact of the printed copies being on public sale in the City of New-York, where the complainant resides, we are of opinion that, as it respects the complainant himself, who is the party exclusively interested in this country, a case has not been made that would justify us in granting a preliminary injunction. Some explanation in a more authentic form than can be made by affidavits, should be made of the several printed copies on sale, as is shown, both in London and the City of New-York. And for this reason the injunction should be withdrawn till the hearing on the pleadings and proofs.

Motion denied.

Before Justices Nelson and Smalley.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT—EXCESSIVE DAMAGES.

Charles C. Lockwood vs. *The New-York Central Railroad Company.*—The plaintiff in this case was accompanying some cattle belonging to him during their passage over the Central Railroad from Buffalo to Albany. Near the town of Lenox, on the line of said road, is a high embankment passing over a deep chasm and forming a steep ascending grade. The engine attached to the train upon which the plaintiff was, being deficient in power, the attempt was made to ascend the grade by backing down and starting again with great force, by which some of the cattle were thrown down and their safety endangered. The plaintiff thereupon got out of the car in which he was riding, and while walking forward to look after his cattle, fell into the chasm, which was not guarded by any light or railing. For the injuries so sustained the plaintiff sued the Company and recovered $25,000. The present application is on the part of the Company for a new trial on the ground of excessive damages.

NELSON, C. J.—After the best consideration we have been able to give this case, we have come to the conclusion that the damages are excessive, and that the case should be submitted to another jury. But as we do not find any substantial error, in point of law, committed by the learned Judge in the course of the trial, the new trial must be on payment of costs of the Circuit. Let a rule be entered accordingly.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

THE LIABILITY OF LOTTERY DEALERS' CLERKS.

A decision was rendered yesterday in the case of John Connor and Joseph Young, who were charged with having violated the Internal Revenue law in not paying a special tax as lottery ticket dealers. The defendants represented that they simply acted as clerks for McIntyre & Co., of Chatham-street, and were, therefore, not responsible for the payment of the tax. Both men wer held to await the action of the Grand Jury, the Commissioner announcing that they were liable, under the law, from the fact that they were concerned in the business of their employers. It is said that the decision will have a tendency to frustrate the numerous frauds perpetrated by lottery dealers and agents, and which Commissioner DELANO has heretofore been unable to stop.

UNLAWFUL MANUFACTURE OF CIGARS.

It has frequently been claimed by special officers of the Treasury Department, that a large number of petty cigar dealers exist in this City who are in the habit of secretly manufacturing in cellars and out of the way places, for the purpose of evading the tax law. One of the persons of this description was arrested yesterday by JOSEPH ARCHBOLD, Deputy Collector of the Seventh District. He gave his name as JOSEPH BECKHART, and said he was a native of Bohemia. He was found at No. 204 Second-street, and it was charged that his entire family, consisting of six persons, helped him in his unlawful operations. He was held for examination.

LENIENCY EXTENDED TOWARD A PEDDLER.

GEORGE KUHNE, the itinerant cigar dealer, who was caught in the Federal building, on Saturday last, while in the act of selling cigars without a license, was discharged on payment of costs.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 11.

Before Judge Barnard.

THE PARK-PLACE EXTENSION.

In the matter of the extension of Park-place a motion was made to appoint Commissioners of Valuation. The motion was opposed by Mr. Buckley, on behalf of a number of the property holders, and an adjournment asked until the 7th of September next. The adjournment was denied, and Judge BARNARD took the papers, announcing his intention to render a decision at a future day. Mr. Buckley also presented a petition signed by John Jacob Astor, Ernest C. Corner, George Bliss, J. C. Hymes, Wm. Watson, Gould Hoyt Junius, C. H. Lilienthal, the representatives of the Taylor Estate, the Trustees of Columbia College, Wm. B. Astor and others, requesting the appointment of James T. Coleman as one of the Commissioners. The Corporation Counsel was unrepresented on the motion, inasmuch as it had been understood that the papers in the matter would be submitted without argument, and Mr. Buckley therefore merely filed his brief in opposition to the appointment.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—O'Brien, Alderman.

THE LARCENY OF VANILLA BEANS.

The case of Edward Stein and James Thompson, who stand charged with having entered the drug store of Merrick & Co., No. 76 William-street, on Sunday last, and stolen therefrom $800 worth of vanilla beans, was brought up for examination. Counsel for defence insisted this was a case of mistaken identity, but moved an examination, and the accused were held in $1,500 bail each for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

THEFT OF A COAT.

Timothy Hubbard of Flushing, L. I., yesterday caused the arrest of Patrick Kelly, whom he charged with having stolen from him a coat valued at $25. The coat was subsequently found in the possession of the prisoner, who was committed for trial in default of bail.

Jefferson Market—Ledwith, Justice.

BOY BURGLARS.

During Tuesday night the attention of Officers O'Neil and Hussey, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was attracted to the house of Philip S. Taylor, No. 44 East Nineteenth-street, the occupants of which are absent in the country, and upon examination they found that a panel of the basement door had been broken out, and upon entering the house found a large quantity piled up near the door ready for removal. Upon further search they found Thomas Smith and Frederick Kearney, boys aged 15 and 17 years respectively. The boys were arraigned yesterday, and were committed for trial on a charge of burglary.

The Will of the Late John H. Baldwin.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 11, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Assured of your disposition to do full justice to all concerned in the matter before the Surrogate, of the will of John H. Baldwin, deceased, noticed in your paper of date, we respectfully request your publication of this our earnest protest against your report of the libelous matter contained in the answer of the defendants—as being in nowise germain to the issues involved, and as well calculated to prejudice both the petitioner and her cause.

With the lights now before us, we think we may consistently, and under the circumstances, not improperly add, that there is yet another side of the questions to be considered; and that it will be found the petitioner has been "sinned against rather than sinning."

Respectfully, &c.,

PETER J. GAGE,
J. S. WINTER,
Petitioner's Attorneys and Counselors.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 11, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$500	U.S.5-20C.'65..n	122	200	Harlem R.....b15	165½
1,000	do..........c	122	200	do	165
10,000	do..........b3	122⅛	300	Reading	97⅛
16,000	U.S.5-20C.'67.s3	122⅛	1400	do	97⅛
47,000	do	122⅛	200	do.......b10	97¼
5,000	U.S.5s.10-40C.c	115⅝	500	do......s60	97
60,000	do......s3	115⅛	45	Mich. Central	132
10,000	N. C. 6s	56	1000	Lake S. & M.So.	108⅛
1,000	do..bet.call	56½	200	do	108⅛
12,000	Missouri 6s	87⅜	50	do	108⅛
2,000	La. 6s	71	10	Panama R	250
2,000	La. 6s, Lev. Bs.	65	200	Clev. & Pitts	106⅝
2,000	N.Y.St.7sB.L.C	109	30	do	106
1,000	KingsCo.6s.bs.	91½	130	C., C. Cin. & I. R	76
1,000	Mich. C. 8s..n.b	133	100	do.......b10	76⅛
500	Chi. & N.W.1st.	91⅛	30	do	76⅛
1,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F. Bds.	100	2000	Chi. & N. W.	90⅛
			600	do	90⅝
2,000	C., C. & Ind. Cen. 1st M.	82½	100	do.......b30	91
			20	do	91
1,000	do	82⅛	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	99⅛
1,000	Mor.& Es. 2d M	92	100	do	99⅛
5,000	Lake S. Div.Bs.	91⅛	400	do	99⅛
25	Ocean Bank	101	200	do.......b3	99⅛
32	Cent. Nat. Bank	111	10	do	99⅛
35	Fourth Nat. Bk	104⅛	100	Chi. & R. I. R	116⅛
10	Corn Ex. Bank	133	400	do	116⅛
20	D. & H. Can	127	250	do	117
300	Cum. Coal Pf	35	100	Mil. & St. P. R	82⅛
100	West. U. T	38⅛	100	do	82⅛
50	Quick. Min. Co.	15⅛	300	Mil. & St. P.Pf.	90⅛
100	Boston W. Power	14⅛	500	do	91
60	Citizens' Gas	150	57	P. Ft. W. & Chi.	153⅛
200	Pacific Mail	86⅛	100	do	153⅛
200	do	86	100	do	154
100	Adams Express	59⅛	50	do	154⅛
100	do	59	210	Chic. & Alton	162
100	Wells-Fargo	22	200	Ohio & Miss.R.b.c	32⅛
50	A. M. U. Ex	41	200	Del., L. & W.	112⅛
750	do	40	100	N. J. Central	108⅛
100	do......s60	40	100	do	108⅛
5	do	40⅛	100	do	108⅛
100	do	39⅞	100	do	109⅛
15	N. Y. Cen	210⅛	800	do	109⅛
200	do	210⅛	100	do	109⅛
1200	do	211	5	Chi., B. & Q...b.c.	200
500	do..bet. call.	210⅛	100	H. & St. J. R.	128
100	Hudson R	186			

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$20,500	U.S. 5-20 C. '62.	124⅛	$10,000	U. S. 6s Cur.b3	110⅛
1,700	do.....small	123⅛	200,000	U.S.5-20C.,'67s3	122
1,000	U.S. 5-20 C.,'65..	123	15,000	do.......b3	122⅛
28,000	U.S.5-20C.,'65,n.	121⅛	5,000	do.......b3	122
27,000	U.S.5-20 C.'64..	122⅛	13,000	do	121⅞
10,000	do	123	27,500	U.S. 5s, 10-40 R.	112⅛
21,500	U. S. 5s,10-40 C.	115			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000	Tenn. 6s, n	55⅛	500	Reading R	97⅛
50,000	N. C.St. 6s,n	50	100	Mil. & St. P. R.	81⅛
5,000	Gt. West. 2d M.	80	900	do	82
3,000	Col.,C.& Ind. C.		100	do	82⅛
	1st M	82⅛	200	do	82⅛
200	Cum. Coal	35⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	90⅛
100	do	35⅛	100	do	90⅛
100	West. U. Tel	38⅛	6	C. C. & I. C. R.	76
10	do	38⅛	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	98⅛
100	Boston W. P.	14⅛	100	do	98⅛
100	Quick. M. C.b. c.	16	100	do	98⅛
100	Mariposa.....b. c.	8	200	do	98⅛
200	Adams Ex	59⅛	500	do	98⅛
5	do	59	100	do	97⅛
500	U. S. Ex	68⅛	200	do	97⅛
500	N. Y. Cen	210⅛	50	do...bet. call	98⅛
100	Mich. Central	132⅛	18	do	99
10	do	132	1000	Chi. & R. I.	117⅛
200	Lake S. & M.S.	107⅛	100	do......s60	117
500	do	107⅝	500	T., W & W.	74
100	Chi. & N. W. R.	90⅝	200	N. J. Cen	108⅛
200	do	90⅝	600	do	109
200	do	90⅝	8	do...bet. call	108⅛
100	do	90⅛	200	Morris & Essex	89⅛
500	do	90⅛	100	Dub. & S. C.b.c.	109
2200	do	90			

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100	Cumberland	35	300	L. Shore& M. S.	108⅛
200	Mar. Min. Co...b3	81⅛	100	Cleve. & Pitts	106⅜
100	West. U. T.	38⅝	200	Chi. & N. W....s3	91⅛
200	Reading	97⅛	100	Rock Island	117⅝

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 11—P. M.

The Treasury Office, at noon to-day, purchased $2,000,000 U. S. 5-20 Bonds for the Sinking Fund, accepting the lowest offers out of an offering of $7,864,000, as follows:

OFFERS TO SELL UNITED STATES 5-20S TO SINKING FUND.

Firm.	Amount.	Price.
Jay Cooke & Co.	$2,000,000	121.30
H. Clews & Co.	1,000,000	121 @121.33
Grinnell & Nevers	800,000	121.30
Vermilye & Co.	1,050,000	121.30@121.45
Reid, Leo & Co.	465,000	120.85@121.10
White, Morris & Co.	38,000	120.90@121.15
Winslow, L. & Co.	300,000	121.40
J. Pondir	150,000	121.07@121.50
Zerega & Co.	20,000	121.41@121.51
Maxwell & Graves	50,000	121.45
Heiser's Sons	108,000	121 @121.30
Turner Brothers	10,000	121.05@121.25
Drexel, W., & Co.	52,000	121.19
R. Crowley	50,000	121.20
Cone & Stanton	30,000	120.99@121.30
Baker & Kitchen	40,000	121.43
Marx & Co.	226,000	121.21@121.43
Fanshaw & Co.	165,000	121.37
M. Mayer	18,000	121.50
E. Street & Co.	350,000	121.40@121.58
Frank & Gans	280,000	121.24@121.44
Hatch, Foote & Co.	72,000	120.87
Quinan & Eno	150,000	120.50@121.54
Humbert Brothers	260,000	120.96@121.30
E. Brandon & Co.	120,000	121.22@121.28
Total offered	$7,864,000	

UNITED STATES 5-20S ACCEPTED FOR SINKING FUND.

Heiser's Sons	$50,500	121 @121.11
H. Clews & Co.	869,000	120.96@121.21
Humbert Brothers	260,000	120.96@121.19
E. Street & Co.	10,000	121.16
Frank & Gans	10,000	121.24
E. Brandon & Co.	120,000	121.22@121.28
Cone & Stanton	20,000	120.99@121.15
Reid, Leo & Co.	355,000	120.85@121
White, Morris & Co.	36,000	120.90@121.15
Friedman & Co.	5,250	121.15
Turner Brothers	10,000	121.10@121.05
Drexel, W. & Co.	50,000	121.19
Hatch, Foote & Co.	72,000	120.87
R. Crowley	50,000	121.29
Marx & Co.	66,000	121.21
Duncan & Enos	16,250	121.29
Total accepted	$2,000,000	

Divided as follows:

1862s	$134,000	1867s	$169,000
1864s	471,000	1868s	57,000
1865s	1,169,000		
Total accepted			$2,000,000

The offering in gross was larger by three and a half million of dollars than on Wednesday of last week, when the same amount, $2,000,000, was purchased. The Public Funds were dull early in the day, and after the above offers and acceptances were made public, prices were generally heavy as compared with yesterday, and closed on the basis of 121⅞@122 ℘ cent. for the 5-20s of 1867. The course of the Gold market was also in the downward direction, and the sales of the day ½@⅝@¾ ℘ cent. below the transactions of Tuesday, and the speculation in the Gold Room unusually heavy at the close of the day at 135@135⅛ ℘ cent. The Foreign Exchanges have a firm appearance, but there is not business enough at extreme rates to create a decided export demand for Gold Coin. The moderate parcels going forward have no apparent effect upon prices, and the Customs demand, which is over half a million of dollars per day, quite as little influence. Money is in fair request at 6@7 ℘ cent. on call loan, and 7 to 8 ℘ cent. on prime Merchant paper of short date.

In the Railway market there was a heavy feeling in the Northwest and St. Paul Stocks, and lower figures for Lake Shore, while there was an improved turn in Chicago and Rock Island, with a considerable business done in the Stock in the Long Room between the Boards. The New-York (VANDERBILT) Stocks were rather weaker than yesterday. The sales of the Northwest Stocks of both classes, at the decline in prices, were large. The Southern State Bonds were steady on new Tennessees, and ½ ℘ cent. lower on new North Carolinas. The Miscellaneous Shares generally dull.

After the last Board, the following quotations were made in the Long Room and on Broad-Street, as compared with Tuesday afternoon:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	115½	115⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	124½	124⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	122⅛	121⅞
American Gold Coin	135⅛	135
Bills on London, 60 days	110	110
New Bonds of Tennessee	55	55⅛
Virginia Bonds, old	56½	57
Missouri Bonds	87⅛	87⅛
North Carolina Bonds, new	50⅛	50
New-York Central	211½	210½
Reading Railway	97½	97
Chicago and Rock Island	117	117
Northwest Common	91⅝	89¾
Northwest Preferred	99⅞	98⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburg	107	106⅛
Pacific Mail Company	86⅝	84⅛
St. Paul Preferred	91⅛	90⅝
St. Paul Common	83	82⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	32⅛	32⅛
Hudson River	186½	185⅝
Harlem	166	166
Lake Shore	109	107½

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ℘ cent. reg., 1881	124⅛	5-20 coup., n. i. 1865	121⅛
6 ℘ cent. coup., 1881	124½	5-20 coup., 1867	121⅞
5-20 reg., 1862	123⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	121⅞
5-20 coup., 1862	124⅛	10-40 reg	111¾
5-20 coup., 1864	123⅛	10-40 coup	115⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	123⅜	6s Currency	110⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1881	102½	Missouri 6s	87⅛
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1886	102½	Mis'ri 6s, H.& S.Jo.Iss.	90
Ill. Canal bonds, '70	99	Louisiana 6s	70⅛
Ill. coup. 6s, '77	99	Louisiana 6s, levee bds	64
Ill. coup. 6s, '79	99	Connecticut 6s	99
Ill. War Loan	99	Alabama 5s	63½
Indiana 5 ℘ c.	98½	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	109
Michigan 6 ℘ ct., '73	95	N.Y. Coupon B. Loan	103⅛
Michigan 6 ℘ ct., '78	95	N. Y. Canal 7s, 1870	100½
Michigan 7 ℘ ct., W. L	97	N.Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, '72	102
Tenn. 6s, ex coup	61⅛	N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, '73	102
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	55½	N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, '74	102
Virginia 6s, ex coup	57	N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, '75	102
Virginia 6s, new bds	60⅜	N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, '77	102
Georgia 7s, new bds	91½	N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, '78	102
North Carolina 6s	56	N.Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, '75	98
North Car. 6s, n. bds	50	N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, '76	97
South Car. 6s, n. bds	62⅛		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	140	Irving	110
Merchants'	127	Metropolitan	123
Mechanics'	137	Market	122
America	143	Nassau	106
City	200⅛	Shoe and Leather	141⅛
Phenix	109	Corn Exchange	132
Tradesmen's	150	Continental	100
Fulton	160	Commonwealth	112
Greenwich	195	Imp. and Traders'	135
Merchants' Exchange	117	Park	165
Leather Manufact'rs	190	Central National	111
Seventh Ward	112	Fourth National	104½
Commerce	125⅛	Ninth National	112
Ocean	100	Tenth National	105
American Ex	114⅛	Oriental	150
Bank of the Repub	120	Gold Exchange	138
Hanover	108		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91⅛	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	83⅝
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	92	Tol., W.&W.C.C.S.F.	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s, r. est	89	Gt. Wes. 2d M., 1893	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s., sub	89	Ill. & S. Iowa 1st M.	79
N.Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	98	Chi. & R. Is. 1st M.	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	100	Chi., R.I. & Pac	95⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-76	100	Morris & Essex 1st M	99
Erie 1st Mort. Ext	95	Morris & Essex 2d M.	92
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	95⅛	Cleve.& Tol. Skg. F.	100
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	89½	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	99
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	82½	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	100
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	76	Pitts., Ft.W.&C.1st M.	101
H. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869-70	97⅛	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d M.	90
H.R.7s, 2d M., S.F. '85	103	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th M.	73
Harlem 1st M.	101	Chic. & Alt. 1st M.	100
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	93	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	92
Mich.S.&N.I.S.F.7 ℘ c.	99	Ohio & Miss. Con.	83
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	90	Peninsula R. R. Bds.	94⅛
Ill. Cen. 7 p. ct., 1870	120	Mil.& St.P.1st M 7 3-10	91
Alt. & T. H. 1st M.	91	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	91
Alt. & T. H. 2d M pf.	81⅛	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	86
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	93	Col., Chic. & I. 1st M.	82⅛
Chi.& N.W. Int. B'ds.	89	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96½
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	91	Western Union B'ds.	89⅛
Consol'd 7 ℘ ct. conv.	97⅜	Iron Mountain Bds.	81
Han&St.Jo.L.Grants	106	Lake Shore Div. Bds.	91⅛
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	99	St. L., Jack. & Chi. 1st	87
Tol. & W. 1st M. Ex.	87		

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Wednesday, Aug. 11, 1869.

General balance Tuesday		$93,755,622
Gold receipts	$603,763	
Gold payments	79,108	
Gold balance		79,217,201
Currency receipts	$187,120	
Currency payments	566,932	
Currency balance		14,696,854
General balance		94,203,745

Included in Gold receipts—Customs, $580,000.

Messrs. FISK & HATCH, the Bankers for the Central Pacific Railway Company, have issued a congratulatory Circular to-day to their Bondholders on the completion of the great enterprise of the Company, and the favorable look of their traffic after three months' practical, though not yet thoroughly organized working of the Road. The gross receipts for this period are stated as $1,703,000; the operating expenses $920,000, and the net earnings $783,000. They estimate that the first year's *net* revenues will amount to three million of dollars.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 28th of July gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,390,191	Increase	£16,880
Public deposits	4,270,881	Increase	98,170
Other deposits	19,608,730	Decrease	324,621
Governm't securities	15,332,824	Decrease	400,000
Other securities	15,195,568	Decrease	219,225
Notes unemployed	10,738,820	Increase	415,005

The amount of notes in circulation is £23,547,375, being a decrease of £304,615; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £20,321,193, showing an increase of £92,083 when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At present.	Last year.
Bullion	£20,321,193	£21,984,651
Reserve	11,775,818	12,638,846
Notes in circulation	23,547,375	24,325,805
Rate of discount	3 ℘ cent.	2 ℘ cent.
Consols	94⅛	94⅝
French Rentes	72f. 27c.	69f. 97c.

The Paris *Journal Officiel*, of July 30, publishes the following official figures from the Bank of France:

	July 22. Francs.	July 29. Francs.
Capital of the bank	182,500,000	182,500,000
Profits in addition	7,044,776	7,044,776
Reserve of the bank	22,105,750	22,105,750
Landed property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Notes in circulation	1,364,789,100	1,366,979,700
Bank notes to order	37,191,518	37,924,423
Treasury account	191,440,201	205,231,228
Current accounts	276,669,016	264,303,317
Current branch banks	41,024,869	43,908,098
Dividends payable	3,272,231	2,705,986
Discounts	1,626,983	1,847,455
Rediscounted	991,660	991,660
Sundries	11,186,269	9,398,067
Total	2,143,822,495	2,147,971,095
Cash in hand	1,191,852,457	1,196,443,747
Commercial bills overdue	227,981	189,541
Commercial not yet due	311,194,394	306,228,226
Commercial branch banks	257,061,514	255,252,691
Advances on bullion	13,807,700	17,208,600
Branch banks	6,468,600	6,017,600
French public securities	14,146,100	17,473,600
Branch banks	6,815,400	7,107,500
On railway shares, &c	39,586,400	38,698,600
By the branch banks	30,157,750	29,809,650
On Credit Foncier	988,100	1,004,600
Branches	1,042,200	1,042,300
To the State	60,000,000	60,000,000
Government stock reserve	12,980,750	12,980,750
Government disposable	80,627,187	80,605,187
Rentes immobiles	100,000,000	100,000,000
Hotel and furniture	8,978,767	8,995,887
Expenses of management	110,728	682,898
Sundries	7,776,466	8,219,645
Total	2,143,822,495	2,147,971,095

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

HOWES & MACY,
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

offer for sale at 90 (ninety) per cent. and accrued interest 20 (twenty) year bonds of the City of Montgomery, Alabama, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per per cent. per annum, coupons payable in the City of New-York on the 1st day of January and July.

The debt of the City of Montgomery being so small, these bonds are considered as first-class for investment.

Further information furnished on application to HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York City.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD OF MISSOURI—Principal and interest payable in coin at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.—We are now closing out the balance of this most desirable security at the low price of 87½ and accrued interest, in currency. The bonds are limited to less than $14,000 per mile, and secured by a mortgage on the entire property of the Company, thus making the same one of the safest and most profitable securities for investment now in the market.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, New-York.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds, yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income. Present price 96 and interest.

Full particulars furnished by
JAY COOKE & CO.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 11, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	14	Leather, sides	11,066
Beeswax, pkgs	4	Oil Cake, pkgs	240
Cotton, bales	247	Petroleum, ref., bbls	4,685
Copper, bbls	14	Pork, bbls	70
Eggs, bbls	944	Beef, pkgs	17
Flour, bbls	7,936	Lard, cases	134
Wheat, bushels	118,367	Butter, pkgs	1,074
Corn, bushels	9,585	Cheese, boxes	11,151
Rye, bushels	76	Starch, boxes	1,140
Oats, bushels	43,225	Stearine, pkgs	50
Beans, bushels	96	Tallow, pkgs	9
Grass Seed, bushels	180	Tobacco, hhds	212
Dried Fruit, pkgs	21	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	736
Hemp, bales	31	Wool, bales	997
Hops, bales	303	Whisky, bbls	628

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark *Atlantic*, for Liverpool—300 bbls. Oxide Zinc, 4,100 Staves, 358 bbls. Resin, 270 bbls. Flour, 33,453 bushels Wheat, 8,700 bags Wheat.

By the steamer *Nevada*, for Liverpool—28,987 bushels Wheat, 141 boxes Clocks, 722 bags Regulus, 1,946 bales Cotton, 50 hhds. Tallow, 619 bales Hops, 700 bbls. Flour, 52 bales Hair, 3,300 boxes Cheese, 185 boxes Bacon, 25 cases Milk, 117 pkgs. Glassware.

By the ship *J. Montgomery*, for Antwerp—1,866 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 256,591½ gallons Refined Petroleum, 28,800 Staves.

By the brig *Green Olive*, for Cork—13,777 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Domenica*, for Trieste—50 hhds. Bark, 3,470 bbls. Resin, 2,500 lbs. Wax.

By the ship *Constitution*, for Liverpool—496 bbls. Resin, 4,806 bbls. Flour, 326 hhds. Tobacco, 8 tierces Tobacco, 21,554 bushels Wheat, 56 bbls. Pitch.

ASHES—Pots have been in demand and firm at $7 37@$7 62 ℘ 100 lbs. Pearls neglected and nominal. Stock, 605 bbls.

COFFEE—A good inquiry prevails for Rio at steady rates; sales, 4,800 bags by the *Margaret Powrie*, 676 bags by the *Wavelet*, and 628 by the *Bertha* on private terms. An auction sale is announced for to-morrow (Thursday) at noon, the catalogue comprising 608 bags by the *Garonne*, 507 bags by the *South America*, and 506 bags by the *Merrimac*. Other kinds have been inactive. We quote: Java at 21c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 16¼c.@18c.; Rio, 8¼c.@12¾c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 15c.@18½c.; Manila, 16c.@18½c.; Mexican, 16c.@18c.; Curacoa, 15c.@17c.; Angostura, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 14½c.@18c. gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—A fair demand has been noted to-day for desirable lots, particularly of the low grades, and prices have been maintained. Sales have been reported of 1,897 bales, including 852 bales to shippers, 635 bales to spinners, and 410 bales to speculators. Also 1,450 bales on the basis of Low Middling, for December delivery, part at 27½c.@27¼c., and 500 bales do., January delivery, at 26¾c. ℘ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ℘ lb	28	28⅛	28⅜	28⅜
Good Ordinary	30	30⅛	30⅜	30⅜
Low Middling	32⅛	32⅛	32⅜	33
Middling	33⅛	33⅜	34	34⅛

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	1,000
Receipts last week	2,362
Receipts preceding week	2,507
Receipts since Jan. 1	30,643
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	675,504
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,696
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,314
Export clearances since our last	1,946
Exports since Jan. 1	177,334
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	361,078
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,557
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	275,851
Estimated stock on hand here	22,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	2,308,500
Receipts same time preceding year	2,347,000
Receipts at all ports year ending Sept. 1, 1869	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,522,968
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	1,428,500
Exports same time last year	1,661,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest dates	38,500
Estimated stock same time last year	67,500
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been offered more freely, and has been in less demand for shipment and home use at a partial reduction of 5c.@20c. ℘ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,250 bbls., including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 90@$6 45; very inferior to good Extra State at $6 85@$7 25; good to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7 25@$7 50, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 50@$7 ℘ bbl. Included in the sales were 4,500 bbls. Extra State, part to arrive, at from $7@$7 25, chiefly at $7 10@$7 25 ℘ bbl., mainly for export. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 90@$6 45
Extra State	6 85@ 7 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c	6 60@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 50@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 00@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	7 50@ 9 00
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	7 00@12 00

Southern Flour has been in moderate demand at drooping rates; sales have been reported since our last of 1,270 bbls. at $6 65@$7 15 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7 15@$12 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ℘ bbl. California Flour continues in slack request at $6 90@$9 50 for Extras, ℘ 196 lbs.; sales 400 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour is in moderate demand at $4 45@$6 75 for very inferior to very choice, ℘ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Cornmeal continues dull at $5@$5 50 for Western, $6 15@$6 20 for Brandywine. ℘ bbl.; sales 225 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in comparatively limited demand, since our last, though quoted off 2c.@3c. a bushel. The rise in freights has operated against an active export movement. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 137,500 bushels, part to arrive, including White Western at $1 80; Red and Amber Western at $1 70@$1 75, chiefly at $1 70; No. 1 Spring (small lots) at $1 75@$1 77; No. 2 Spring at $1 50@$1 64½; No. 3 Spring at $1 45@$1 50, chiefly at $1 50; Amber State at $1 68@$1 70; White Southern at $1 80; and Red and Amber Southern, at $1 65@$1 78, the latter rate for very choice new crop Maryland, bought by a miller, and White California at $1 80@$1 85 ℘ bushel. The bulk of the business was for export. Corn has been in less request, though quoted lower. Sales have been reported since our last of 43,000 bushels at 85c.@$1 13 for damaged New Mixed Western; $1 14@$1 18 for common to choice Mixed Western; $1 14 for Kiln-dried; $1 17@$1 19 for White; $1 20@$1 22 for Yellow Western; $1 24@$1 24½ for White Southern, ℘ bushel. Rye has been more sought after by export buyers, and quoted steadier, with sales reported of 15,000 bushels Western at $1 23@$1 25 ℘ bushel. Barley has been dull and nominal. The Albany *Argus*, of Monday, had the following relative to dealings in the new crop of Barley: "We reported on Friday the sale of two cargoes Canada West Barley, new crop, for delivery in this city in October, on private terms. As the figure paid for the two cargoes has got into the street, we give it; it is $1 65. Last year the earliest reported sales of Canada West were made in August at $1 85@$1 89; in September the range was $1 80@$1 90, and in October $2 35 was paid. No doubt seems to be entertained that the crop in this State and Canada West will be large. We have no information in reference to the crop of Canada East." Barley Malt has been very quiet at from $1 65@$1 75 ℘ bushel. Oats have been depressed and lower, on freer offerings, and a moderate inquiry. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 49,000 bushels at 76c.@78c., closing with only 76c. bid for sound old Western afloat; 77c.@78c. for State, and 66c.@72½c. for New Crop Southern, Jersey and Pennsylvania, ℘ bushel. The export clearances hence were 5,776 bbls. Flour and 101,504 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; and 13,777 bushels Wheat for Cork and orders. Of Canada Peas, a sale of 7,500 bushels, in bond, was reported at $1 33 ℘ bushel. The Albany *Argus* says: "The boats which passed Fultonville, between noon on Monday and noon on Tuesday, covered thirty-three loads of lumber, six of Coal, five of Wheat, four of staves, and one each of Salt, Flour, Ashes and Walnut. We observe some of the best boats on the canal are engaged in carrying staves.

Lists of boats which passed Fultonville during twenty-four hours prior to 1:30 A. M. Aug. 10:

Coal—M. R. Brown, Geneva; Rook, Geneva; Nancy, Watkins; G. Hoyt, Geneva; John Clare, Geneva; George Wickham, Geneva.

Lumber—Olympus, Oswego; Stephen A. Douglas, Rome; Rosorma, Rome; Brockville, Oswego; General Wadsworth, Buffalo; H. E. Davis, Oswego; Manchester, Oswego; Fayette, Oswego; Callimachus, Oswego; Sheridan, Oswego; Emma Cole, Oswego; G. S. Nesbit, Oswego; Frank Rowley, Oswego; Dan. Pardee, Oswego; Ira Parker, Oswego; J. E. Foster, Oswego; W. J. Nesbit, Oswego; Craftman, Oswego; Toronto, Oswego; Siroc, Oswego; John Noyes, Oswego; George Dennison, Oswego; S. A. Covell, Buffalo; Three Brothers, Buffalo; Thomas Foster, Buffalo; C. G. Clarke, Buffalo; Frank J. Tuttle, Buffalo.

Flour—Orson Breed, Oswego; Franklin Lackey, Rochester.

Wheat—Orson Breed, Oswego; J. G. Cozzens, Buffalo; E. A. Holt, Medina; D. S. Rood, Buffalo; P. S. Woodin, Buffalo.

Staves—A. L. Griffin, Buffalo; Cumberland, Buffalo; Alexander, Buffalo; Lone Star, Rochester.

Ashes—Wm. F. Shear, Buffalo.

Salt—H. C. Stillman, Salina.

Walnut Logs—J. J. Tremain, Buffalo."

The *Argus* also gives the following statement of the quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water during the first week in August, in the years 1868 and 1869:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1868	5,500	80,900	912,100	......
1869	25,400	357,100	127,100	......
	Inc...19,900	Inc.276,200	Dec.785,000	Dec.

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 7th instant, inclusive, during the years 1868 and 1869, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1869	189,000	7,350,300	2,600,400	11,800
1868	121,400	5,073,900	8,226,900	326,500
	Inc.. 67,600	Inc.2,276,400	Dec.5,626,500	Dec.314,700

By reducing the Wheat to Flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows an excess of 522,880 bbls. Flour.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 7th of August, in the years indicated:

	1867.	1868.	1869.
Canal opened	May 6.	April 23.	May 6.
Flour, bbls	64,700	121,400	189,000
Wheat, bushels	316,400	5,073,900	7,350,300
Corn, bushels	5,682,700	8,226,000	2,600,400
Barley, bushels	35,100	326,500	11,800
Oats, bushels	1,646,200	4,359,200	1,737,600
Rye, bushels	126,200	159,600	217,190
Malt, bushels	116,700	233,300	124,100
Feed, lbs	......	......	4,701,800

The figures for 1868 cover 45,200 bbls. Flour, 2,811,500 bushels Wheat, 694,500 bushels Corn, 321,700 bushels Barley, 104,100 bushels Rye, 941,900 bushels Oats, 54,300 bushels Malt, estimated to have been detained on the Canal by ice during the Winter of 1867 and 1868.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—A fair inquiry prevails for Bagging, of which there have been further sales to the amount of 250 bales here, at 23½c., and 50 bales at Boston at 23c. ℘ yard, on time. Nothing new in Bags.

HAY—Old North River Bale Hay has been lightly dealt in at 60c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 20 for Poor to Choice, for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. New has been in request at from 60c.@90c. ℘ 100 lbs. Straw continues salable and steady at $1@$1 50 for Short and Long, ℘ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Of Manilla, some further sales were reported as having been made at Boston at 12c. gold, ℘ lb.

HOPS—Have been in some export demand at our quotations, including American at 7c.@12c. for New, and 2c.@3c. for Old, ℘ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 7c.@12c.; Eastern, 6c.@10c.; Wisconsin, 6c.@10c.; Michigan, 6c.@10c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@3c. ℘ lb. The receipts were 303 bales; export clearances, 619 bales.

HIDES—The receipts, week ending to-day, were 14,534 Hides, and 150 bales do.; sales, 29,500 Hides, the later including, according to Messrs. HULL & CO., 4,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21@22 lbs., 21½c.@22c., gold, selected; 400 Dry Buenos Ayres Kips, to arrive, 12½ lbs., 23¼c., gold, selected; 100 Dry Montevideo, 12 lbs., 23c., gold, selected; 3,400 Dry Orinoco, 20½ lbs., 20½c., gold, selected; 2,200 Dry California, 22@23½ lbs., private terms; 4,300 Dry Bogota, &c., 18@23 lbs., private terms; 200 Dry Central American, 20 lbs., private terms; 300 Dry West India, 20@22 lbs., private terms; 700 Dry Mexican, 27 lbs., 20½c., currency, as they run; 3,000 Dry Mexican Kips, 12 lbs., private terms; 4,500 Dry Texas, 22½@24 lbs., 21c.@21½c., currency, as they run; 600 Dry Salted Parnahiba, 27 lbs., private terms; 2,300 Wet Salted Havana, 50 lbs., 13½c., currency, as they run; 2,500 Wet Salted Texas, 55 lbs., private terms; 1,100 City Slaughter, 60@70 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand is 184,100 Hides and 480 bales, (same time last year 173,500 Hides and 145 bales,) as follows: 84,300 Dry Buenos Ayres, 16,000 Dry Montevideo, 12,800 Dry Orinoco, 17,000 Dry Rio Grande, 4,500 Dry California, 3,000 Dry Central American, 1,000 Dry Bogota, &c., 3,700 Dry Porto Cabello, 1,800 Dry Bahia, 700 Dry Havana, 12,800 Dry and Salted Mexican, 2,600 Dry and Salted Parnahiba, 1,300 Dry and Salted Maracaibo, 14,000 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 9,200 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Ox and Cow, 480 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—Sole has been offered and purchased rather more freely at our modified quotations: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 28c@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 29c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock in the Rough, 35c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 36c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 42c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 42c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter in the Rough, Heavy, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter in the Rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter in the Rough, Light, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 22c.@23c., ℘ lb.

LUMBER—In Albany, the *Argus* speaks of a good trade in the district since its last report, the sales covering some large transactions to Eastern manufacturers. The attendance of buyers has been good, who have purchased freely of lots on the spot and to arrive. This, with limited receipts by canal, keeps our market lightly stocked for August; and as to future receipts, opinions are much divided. Clear Lumber, piece Boards and one-and-a-quarter-inch Box, are more noticeably in lighter supply than other descriptions. Quotations are unchanged and steady, with a growing opinion that prices have touched bottom. Coarse Lumber, especially Hemlock, is in light stock, and prices are firm.

The receipts at Chicago for the week ending Aug. 7, were 38,064,000 feet, against 40,545,000 feet for the corresponding week last year. The shipments for the week, 13,134,000 feet, against 12,552,000 feet for the corresponding week in 1868. The aggregate receipts since Jan. 1 are 515,304,000 feet, against 540,559,000 feet in 1868. The aggregate shipments since Jan. 1 are 355,477,000 feet, against 297,913,000 feet in 1868.

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals for the first week of August, were:

	Bds. and Scantling, feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. feet.	Staves, lbs.
1869	16,531,900	1,542	....	....
1868	20,589,700	1,866	....	914,500

Of the Boards and Scantling received, 13,197,200 feet were by the Erie, and 3,334,700 feet by the Champlain Canal.

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to Aug. 8, were:

	Bds. and Scantling, feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. feet.	Staves, lbs.
1869	187,425,100	26,247	10,000	4,495,300
1868	217,975,200	25,019	51,095	17,341,000

The receipts of 1868 include some 11,000,000 feet Boards and Scantling detained on the canal during the Winter 1867-68.

We quote freights unchanged, with more doing. Vessels in fair supply:

To New-York, ℘ M	$1 50
To Bridgeport and New-Haven	2 25
To Norwich and Middletown	2 50
To Hartford and Providence	3 00
To Boston, soft wood	4 00
To Boston, hard wood	5 00

MOLASSES—Has been quiet to day, but quoted steady. Sales were reported of 25 hhds. Porto Rico at 78c., an extreme price, and 34 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 51c.@53c. ℘ gallon. We quote: New Porto Rico at 50c.@78c.; Cuba at 35c.@60c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@95c. ℘ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed, ℘ gallon	35c.@37c.	37c.@40c.
Cuba Clayed, ℘ gallon	37c.@42c.	45c.@49c.
Cuba Muscovado, refining grades, ℘ gallon	—@—	48c.@52c.
Cuba Muscovado, grocery grades, ℘ gallon	—@—	53c.@60c.
Porto Rico, ℘ gallon	—@—	50c.@78c.
English Islands, ℘ gallon	—@—	45c.@65c.
New-Orleans, ℘ gallon	—@—	80c.@95c.

NAVAL STORES—A further improvement has been noted in Spirits Turpentine, which has been offered sparingly, and has been in fair request. Sales have been reported of 419 bbls. at from 43c.@44c., closing at 44c. for merchantable lots, ℘ gallon. There were no receipts reported to-day. The export clearances were 1,866 bbls. by the ship *J. Montgomery*, for Antwerp. Nothing really new in Crude Turpentine or in Tar. Resin has been in reduced supply and more urgent demand at decidedly firmer prices, with sales reported of 1,050 bbls. Strained to Good Strained at $2 30@$2 35; 1,100 bbls. Low to Choice No. 2 at $2 55@$3; 235 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $3 50@$6 25 ℘ 280 lbs. There were no receipts reported; the export clearances reached 4,310 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 43c.@45c., closing at 44c., for merchantable, ℘ gallon; Crude at $3 60@$3 65; Resin at $2 30@$10 ℘ 280 lbs., the latter rate for Choice White; Tar at $2 50@$3 25; Pitch at $2 75 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been in limited request, including Crude Whale at $1 07½@$1 10; Bleached Whale at $1 15; Crude Sperm at $1 78@$1 80; Unbleached Sperm at $1 95@$2; Bleached Sperm, $2; Lard Oil at $1 42½@$1 50; Red Oil at 85c.@92½c.; Linseed Oil at 97c.@$1, in casks and barrels; Olive at $1 45@$1 47½ ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—The market opened tamely and heavily, but, under more favorable advices from Antwerp, it closed pretty briskly, with a more confident bidding on the part of export buyers, chiefly Refined, with reduced offerings reported. In Crude, in bulk, the reported dealings amounted to 1,250 bbls. at 17¼c.@17⅜c. ℘ gallon, showing no important alteration in this article. Barreled Crude was quoted at 23c.@23¼c. ℘ gallon, but was inactive. No receipts of Crude were acknowledged here; at Philadelphia 2,730 bbls. arrived. No export clearances transpired. Refined has been more freely dealt in, closing strong and buoyant, on a light offering, with 32¼c. bid for Standard White here, and 31½c.@31⅝c. for do., at Philadelphia, prompt delivery. Sales have been reported here of 11,500 bbls. Standard White, August, various deliveries within the month, at 32c.@32½c., chiefly for early delivery, at 32c.@32¼c.; 2,500 bbls. do., September delivery, at 32½c.@32¾c.; 1,500 bbls. do., October delivery, at 33c., and equal to 1,250 bbls. do., in bulk, for prompt delivery, at 27c. ℘ gallon. Also at Philadelphia, 1,500 bbls. Standard White for early delivery at 31¼c.@31½c.; 2,000 bbls. do., last half of August, part at 31⅝c., now quoted higher; 1,500 bbls. do., September delivery, chiefly at 32½c.; and 3,000 bbls. do., October to December delivery, (1,000 bbls. each month,) at 32¾c. ℘ gallon, sellers subsequently claiming higher figures. At Pittsburg, 2,000 bbls., delivered free on board cars, at 28¾c. ℘ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil here were 4,685 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 3,650 bbls. The export clearances hence were 256,591½ gallons by the ship *J. Montgomery*, for Antwerp. Standard White, in cases, has been in demand at from 38c.@39c., with sales reported of 650 cases, and Prime White at 39c.@40c. ℘ gallon. Naphtha, in bbls., is inquired for at 9¾c.@10c. ℘ gallon; sales, 450 bbls. In cases it has been quoted at 15¾c.@16c. ℘ gallon. The current quotations for empty barrels for Crude Oil were $1 90@$1 95, and for Refined $2 15@$2 20, each.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been sparingly offered and purchased at about previous prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 450 bbls., in lots, at $33 15@$33 25, closing at about $33 25, regular way, for New Mess; $33 for City Mess; $29 25@$30 50 for Prime Mess; $31 75@$32 for Thin Mess, and $27 25@$28 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℘ bbl. Also 250 bbls. New Mess, seller August, at $33 37½ ℘ bbl. Cutmeats continue inactive at former prices; sales have been reported of 165 packages, 14¼c.@15c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders; 16½c. for Smoked do.; 17c.@19c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 21½c.@22½c. for Bagged Hams, ℘ lb. Bacon has been in moderate demand and firm; sales 120 boxes Ice-cured, various cuts, at 16¾c.@16¾c. ℘ lb. Lard has been quoted firmer, but has been quiet for immediate delivery; sales have been reported since our last of 430 tierces and bbls. at 17¾c.@20¾c. for No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 18⅛c.@18½c. for City, and 20c.@20¾c. for prime Steam, ℘ lb. For forward delivery it has been more active, and sales have been reported of 1,500 tierces Prime Steam, seller's option, August delivery, at 20c. ℘ lb. Beef is quiet, at from $10@$16 for Plain Mess, $12@$18 for Extra Mess, and $4@$11 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales 140 bbls. Tierce Beef continues very quiet, including New Prime Mess at $18@$24; Indian Mess at $24@$30 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams are in rather more demand at $25@$30 ℘ bbl.; sales, 190 bbls., in lots. Butter and Cheese are in request and steady, at our quotations:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State firkins, Full Yellow, ℘ lb	37	@40
State firkins, Light Colored, ℘ lb	34	@36
Western Reserve Firkins, Full Yellow, ℘ lb	25	@27
State half firkin tubs, Good to Extra, ℘ lb	38	@40
State Welsh tubs, Good to Prime, ℘ lb	33	@37
Western, Fair to Good, ℘ lb	21	@24
State and Western, Common, ℘ lb	16	@18

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factories, extra, ℘ lb	15⅛	@16
Factories, fair to good, ℘ lb	14	@15
Factories, common, ℘ lb	10	@12
Factories, skimmed, ℘ lb	7	@11
Farm Dairies, extra, ℘ lb	14	@15⅛
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℘ lb	12⅛	@13⅛

SUGARS—Have been quiet and weak in price. Sales have been confined to 387 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara at from 11½c.@14¾c. ℘ lb. Fair to good refining grades of Cuba have been quoted rather less firm at 11¼c.@11⅝c.; fair to very good grocery grades at from 11⅞c.@12¼c.; very good to choice do. at 12⅜c.@13c. ℘ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 12c.@13⅜c. ℘ lb. No. 12 Box Sugar, 12⅜c.@12½c. ℘ lb. We quote Box Sugar in detail thus: Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 7 to 9, at 11¼c.@11¾c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 12c.@12⅝c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 13 to 15, at 12¾c.@13⅝c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 16 to 18, at 13¾c.@14⅛c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 19 and 20, at 14¾c.@15⅛c.; Boxes Dutch Standard White, at 14¾c.@15⅛c. ℘ lb. And Bagged Sugar thus: Brazil, Dutch Standard, Nos. 8 to 12, at 11c.@12c.; Java, Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 11¾c.@12¾c.; Manila, Current Clayed and Superior, at 11c.@11¾c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars are in moderate demand at prices ranging from 14c.@15⅞c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 84,000 lbs. Tallow at 12c.@12¾c.; also, 47,000 lbs. Stearine at 18c.@20½c., and 36,000 lbs. Grease at 10¾c.@14c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in fair demand and steady at $1 12 ℘ gallon; sales, 400 bbls.; receipts, 628 bbls.

FREIGHTS—A fairly active market has been noted, with more firmness in rates. For Liverpool, there were taken 290 bales Cotton, by steam, at ½d. ℘ lb.; 2,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. by sail, and 2s. 6d. by steam, ℘ bbl.; 85,000 bushels Wheat at 7½d. by sail, and 9¼d.@9½d. by steam, closing with 10d. asked by the latter, ℘ bushel; 225 bales Hops, by steam, at ½d. ℘ lb.; 800 bbls. Resin, by sail, at 2s. 3d. ℘ 280 lbs.; 100 boxes Bacon, by steam, at 35s.; 1,500 boxes Cheese by do., at 40s. ℘ ton; and an American bark, with 3,000 bbls. Petroleum at 4s. 9d. ℘ bbl. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 4½d. ℘ bbl.; 22,500 bushels Wheat at 7¾d. ℘ bushel; 150 tons Oil Cake at 22s. 6d. ℘ ton; 20 hhds. Tobacco at 27s. 6d. ℘ hhd. For Cork and orders, a North German bark with 3,450 quarters Wheat, another with 3,200 quarters do.; an Italian bark with 2,500 quarters do., all at 6s. ℘ quarter; an Italian bark with 2,800 quarters at 6s., or if to a direct port, excluding the west coast of Ireland, at 5s. 9d.; and a British brig, with 2,000 quarters do. at 6s., or, if direct, at 5s. 9d. ℘ quarter; a British brig, with 1,700 bbls. Spirits Turpentine on private terms. For a Continental port, direct, a British bark, with 4,000 bbls. Petroleum and Products on private terms. For a Baltic port, a North German bark, now at Boston, with 2,500 bbls. Petroleum and Products, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 9d. ℘ bbl. For Gibraltar and orders, an Italian bark, with 1,300 bbls. Petroleum at 5s., to the Mediterranean, or 5s. 6d. to the Adriatic, ℘ bbl. Other negotiations were mentioned, but without reliable particulars.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 12, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
GREEN BUSHES. Leading character by Miss Lucille Western.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SELF. Principal characters by Messrs. John R. Owens, W. R. Floyd and Miss Annie Deland.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading character by Mr. Joseph Jefferson.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy and Mlle. Laurent.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
ARRAH-NA-POGUE. Leading characters by Messrs. Bryant and Murray and Miss Rose Eytinge.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR ROOM, &c. Leading character by Mr. Whalley.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
LALLA ROOKH, &c. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell. Large collection of curiosities.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

BROOKLYN RINK.
Clermont-av., near Myrtle-av.
SUMMER EVENING CONCERTS. By Dodworth's Band.

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We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The English Parliament was prorogued yesterday by Royal Commission. The Queen, in her closing message, announced that she continues to receive from foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition. In regard to the suspension of the negotiations with this country on the *Alabama* claims, she says she hopes this delay will tend to maintain relations between the two countries on a durable basis of friendship. She notices the several important acts of the session; trusts the disestablishment of the Irish Church will promote the work of peace in Ireland; regards the removal of the duty on corn as a step in the right direction; and hopes the measure for the purchase and management of the telegraph by the Government may facilitate the great commercial and social object of rapid, easy and certain communication, and prove no unworthy sequel to the excellent system of cheap postage.

Mr. CORNELIUS GRINNELL, of the yacht *Hawk*, who was fatally injured by a fall from the window of his lodgings at Ryde, Isle of Wight, on Tuesday, was a nephew to Collector GRINNELL. A Coroner's inquest was held on the body yesterday, and a verdict of accidental death rendered. The principal witnesses were Messrs. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Jr., and SHEPPARD HOMANS, of this City.

Five hundred Carlists have appeared on the frontier of Catalonia, Spain. General PRIM has ordered that all rebels captured with arms in their hands shall be shot. PRIM is now in Paris.

GENERAL.

A detailed account of the opening battle of the Susquehanna Railroad war is given elsewhere. The battle was preceded by an intentional collision by locomotives. It was fought in and about the tunnel, and resulted in the serious wounding of several men. The Albany party were victorious, and the Erie party sustained the greatest injury. Governor HOFFMAN during the day declared that if the riotous proceedings did not end, he would declare the district in insurrection and take possession of the road. At the request of the counsel of the opposing parties, he appointed a Superintendent for the road.

Vice-President COLFAX is in Virginia City, Nevada. On his arrival there on Tuesday he was met by a large crowd of citizens who gave him an enthusiastic welcome to the place. In the evening he made a speech to the people. Yesterday afternoon he and the party who accompany him were entertained by Governor BLAISDELL.

Two men entered the Pacific Express car on the New-York Central Railroad early yesterday morning, a few miles west of Albany, gagged and bound the messenger and baggage agent, stupefied them with chloroform, and blinded their eyes with Cayenne pepper, and then robbed the safe and the car of their most valuable contents.

The Western Pacific Railroad is completed between Sacramento and Stockton City. Trains began running regularly over it yesterday.

Four of the prisoners who escaped from the Baltimore jail have been recaptured—among them HOFFMAN, one of the Harnden Express messenger robbers.

Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON has been nominated for Governor by the Democratic State Central Committee of Ohio, and he has accepted.

The books of the Union Pacific Railroad, at the office in Boston, show that the earnings of the road, from the time of its completion, May 10, to the 1st of June, amounted to $442,475 67; during June, $676,949 11; during July, $653,729 19; total August 1, $1,773,153 97.

CHARLES ORME, convicted of participation in the murder of THEODORE BROADHEAD, in September last, was hanged at Shroudsburg, Penn., yesterday. He protested his innocence.

On his return to San Francisco from Alaska, Ex-Secretary SEWARD is to be presented with a cane valued at $1,000, by the Society of California Pioneers. The head of the cane is composed of forty-one triangular pieces of gold-bearing quartz from the leading mines of California, set in gold.

The Supreme Court of Ohio has refused to grant a writ of error in the case of THOMAS MARSHALL, sentenced to be hanged at Cleveland on the 26th inst.

Still another case of poison through a druggist's ignorance. Mrs. Dr. SCHRADER and her mother, of Red Hook, Marion County, Iowa, were both poisoned on Tuesday by taking belladonna, given to them by a blundering druggist. Both died in a few hours.

Early yesterday morning the six mammoth ice-houses belonging to the Chicago Ice Company, and located at Crystal Lake, forty miles north of Chicago, were entirely destroyed by fire. A large quantity of ice was stored in the buildings. The loss is heavy. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

CHAS. F. BOUTON and DEWITT H. PHILLIPS have been arrested in Albany, charged with counterfeiting the trade mark of the Motena Flouring Mills.

The steamship *Lafayette*, from Havre July 29, and Brest July 31, reached this port yesterday. Captain ROUSSEAU has our thanks for late Continental papers.

The Citizens' Association of Brooklyn held another meeting yesterday, and discussed the methods by which that over-taxed city could best rid itself of the municipal "Rings." Several plans were suggested, but no definite action was taken, and the Association adjourned for one week.

The Saratoga Racing Association have decided to hold two meetings hereafter in each year. The meeting just ended has been the most fashionable and fully attended of any race meeting in this country.

OWEN HAND was stabbed, probably fatally, by JAS. O'DONNELL, at the South Brooklyn gas works yesterday afternoon. Both men were employed in the gas-house.

The reported Spanish gunboats, recently seized by Marshal BARLOW and Judge PIERREPONT, were transferred to the authorities at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, yesterday, in conformity with orders from Washington. The vessels will be held until proper inquiries can be made into their character.

Justice NELSON, of the United States Circuit Court, has rendered a decision in the theatrical suit concerning the play of "After Dark," in which he overrules the motion of HENRY E. PALMER, the complainant, for a preliminary injunction against JOHN E. MCDONOUGH, restraining him from producing the play.

JOHN CONNOR and JOSEPH YOUNG were held by Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of not having paid special tax as lottery dealers.

The Board of Health met yesterday and held a short session, Dr. S. SMITH acting as Chairman. Among other communications it was reported that some cattle, on their passage from Florida to Communipaw, had been eight days without food or water. Two of them had died from starvation.

In the case of PRATT, the alleged Texas murderer, Judge MCCUNN yesterday rendered a decision directing the release of the prisoner, who is now confined in Fort Schuyler.

Another Judicial Scandal.

The people of New-York have thus far tolerated with scarcely commendable patience a practice which has grown up among some our Judges of interfering with and practically nullifying by counter orders and decisions the acts of their brethren. These Judges have come to be popularly known, this one as the "Erie Judge," that one as "the thieves Judge," and a third by some other yet more offensive designation. The practical result has been that the Judiciary of our City has forfeited the confidence of the public, and instead of inspiring a sense of security and protection, has really become, to a large class of reflecting citizens, a source of nervous anxiety. The judicial arm of our City Government is practically paralyzed. An order from one Judge is liable at any moment to be pronounced void by another Judge of concurrent jurisdiction, and his decisions in turn are disregarded by his colleagues. These indecencies have been repeated until they have finally resulted, as was natural and inevitable, in an appeal to the law of nature. The Susquehanna Railway strife is a culmination of the system of judicial abuse to which we allude. A series of decisions, made on both sides with an utter disregard of judicial proprieties, resulted on Saturday in a resort to violence which was renewed yesterday, and but for the intervention of the Governor might have engaged thousands of our citizens in deadly conflict.

To-night we learn that the parties and counsel to this disgraceful strife have been obliged to abandon the Courts and Judges as utterly incompetent to settle their differences, and to ask the Governor to take charge of the property in litigation until they can find some means of defining their respective rights.

What a humiliating commentary is this upon our judicial system, that litigants, in despair at its utter infidelity and worthlessness, appeal to the Executive for protection.

Surely, the public can need no more evidence of the defective organization of our judiciary, or of the madness of giving to the voters at large the choice of thirty-two Judges of our highest Court of judicature with concurrent jurisdiction. The men who have hitherto relied upon the superserviceableness of these Judges because they could control them, have been obliged to abandon them and seek the protection of a coördinate branch of the Government. It is now in evidence before the world that our judicial system is a failure; that we are without adequate protection from the Courts; that we have no competent ministers to apply the law to the adjustment of differences among us, and that we are liable at any moment to be driven like barbarians in defence of our plainest rights, to the elementary laws of self-defence.

If anything can mitigate our mortification at the humiliating spectacle which our judiciary presented yesterday when Messrs. FIELD, GANSON, PARKER, PECKHAM and ALLEN counseled that formal appeal to the Governor, in which they practically admit that the judiciary of this State is unequal to the discharge of its constitutional functions, it is the hope that what has occurred will tend to unite the people of all parties in the conviction that some new system of choosing Judges, and a new definition of their duties and jurisdiction are matters which deserve the earliest possible attention of our legislative authorities.

More Changes in Naval Names.

Secretary ROBESON has yielded somewhat to the popular pressure in behalf of "Indian names" for the navy, and has restored to the list a part of those which were so suddenly cut off by his predecessor. In this process, some of Admiral PORTER'S Greek names are sacrificed, though most of them are retained. The *Ætna* is now changed back to its former name, the *Nanset*; *Achilles* to the *Medoc*; the *Argos* to the *Koka*; the *Atlas* to the *Nahant*; the *Castor* to the *Mahopac*; the *Detroit* to the *Canandaigua*; the *Spitfire* to the *Suncook*; the *Stromboli* to the *Wassuc*; the *Tartar* to the *Yazoo*; the *Tempest* to the *Yuma*; and the *Tornado* to the *Winnebago*. All these are simply the restorations of the old names; and the old acquaintances are tolerably welcome—only, we think such peculiar names as *Koka* and *Wassuc* might have been reckoned among those which we would "willingly let die."

Other Indian names, however, Secretary ROBESON evidently was not prepared to restore. The *Shakamaxon*, which had been changed (for the better) to the *Heela*, is now the *Nebraska*, which is better than either. The *Hercules* is not changed back, as it might well have been, to the *Quinsigamond*, but to the *Oregon*, which is a resonant and excellent name. The *Thunderer*, (formerly *Passaconaway*,) is now the *Massachusetts*. The *Cambridge* is, fortunately, not changed back to the *Pushmataha*, but becomes the *Congress*, namesake of a heroic ship. The *Astoria* is changed back to the *Omaha*; but the *Arizona*, instead of taking her old name, the *Neshaming*, has a better one, the *Nevada*; the *Vixen* is not again the *Neosho*, but the *Oscoola*; the *Nemesis* not the *Napa*, as before, but the *Wyandotte*.

From these recitals it will be seen that Secretary ROBESON is striking at a compromise between his predecessor's remorseless havoc in old names, and entire restoration. It is clear that *Nevada*, *Oscoola* and *Wyandotte* are improvements on *Neshaming*, *Neosho* and *Napa*.

Secondary Symptoms of Native Americanism.

Not many years ago our country was overrun with a disease now known to history by the name of Know-Nothingism. It had its origin in one of the lowest and one of the most exalted instincts of our nature. Its lowest purpose was to prevent free competition for the labor of the country, and the highest to protect its religious sentiments from corruption. In due time, like the cholera, rinderpest and other epidemics, the disease passed away; but we regret to observe that the cure was only partial. The secondary symptoms of the same disease are now manifesting themselves among us, provoked by the very remote prospect of an inundation of cheap labor from the Celestial Empire. The disease originally was most virulent in regions where the foreign emigrant came in competition with the servile labor of the South; for, with the single exception of Philadelphia, we believe, no blood was shed in the Know-Nothing strife, except in the Slave States. The secondary symptoms of this disease seem to be exhibiting themselves with the most virulence in the same quarter. The Chinese emigrant, under the new dispensation, does not come into competition with the Southern planter as the proprietor of slave labor, but as the proprietor of the rights and privileges of citizenship, which he is unwilling to share with the foreigner and the pagan. We fancy this question has already taken dimensions in the public mind disproportioned to its importance, and that six or seven thousand miles of ocean navigation is a sufficient protection of "the freest and happiest and most powerful Republic the world ever saw," without requiring an appeal to restrictive or proscriptive legislation.

San Francisco is the port on which, in the natural order of things, the waves of this Chinese inundation must break. The largest reliable estimate places the present Chinese population in California at 60,000. The official records show that during the six months ending December 30, 1868, there arrived in San Francisco 7,334 Chinese passengers. During the same period 1,221 persons of the same race embarked for China, leaving a net apparent gain of 6,103 during the six months, which would be at the rate of 1,000 per month, or 12,000 per year. From this sum, of course, should be deducted a large percentage of deaths, while no allowance need be made for the natural increase of the race by births, as it is stated upon competent authority that there are almost no Chinese children born in California.

It is twenty years since the mineral wealth of California was discovered and the American colonization of the Pacific coast commenced, and yet the Chinese immigration has only reached the insignificant sum of twelve thousand a year—certainly not an amount that justifies any alarm, even assuming that the emigrants were not a substantial acquisition to the country, which we are by no means disposed to admit.

A new and formidable impulse, it is apprehended, however, will be given to this Eastern immigration by the demand of the Southern States for labor, and a contract for the introduction of several thousand in Texas, has caused the old Know-Nothing malady to break out afresh.

Mr. CASSERLY, one of the Senators from California, has recently given expression to these anxieties in a public speech, and invokes the interference of Government to check it. Mr. CASSERLY is a descendant of a native-born Irishman, and during the original Know-Nothing epidemic "breathed threatenings and slaughter" against all who encouraged or countenanced it. Like St. Paul, he must have seen a very great light to convert him from a persecutor of Know-Nothingism to one of its most fervent champions.

If we do not share the alarm of Senator CASSERLY it is because we have seen no such light, and feel that "the earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof," just as much now as when it was simply a question of offering new and better homes to the Irish, the German and the Swede.

If we need any one thing more than another in this country to develop its latent resources, it is labor, and there are none that would so speedily feel the advantage of doubling our present industrial force as the poorest and most dependent class. To hesitate about admitting all the labor that can be tempted voluntarily to seek employment in this country would be to question the wisdom of all our labor-saving economies. It would be to cast a doubt upon the usefulness of steam as a substitute for hand labor; it would countenance a return to the days when grass was cut, when grain was mowed and reaped, and when cotton and wool were spun and woven by hand.

There is no danger of more labor coming in the United States than is needed. The stream never rises higher than the fountain; and here, we may be permitted to suggest to our Southern friends, that perhaps they are mistaken in supposing that they are to be the first victims, as they are disposed to regard themselves, of the Chinese inundation. Wages at present in the South are only about a quarter of what they are in the North, and we see no reason why the Chinese emigrant, who comes so much further than the European emigrant for work, should not like him seek the market where labor brings the highest price. Why should he go South, where the laborer is worth scarcely $150 a year, when in almost any part of the North his labor would command three times that sum? The gentlemen who have undertaken, by contract, to supply Chinese labor to the South, we fear, in this matter are reckoning without their host. The Chinese will not work long, either with or without a contract, on wages much below the ruling prices, and when they hear that a few leagues North they can make in one year what it will take them three or four to make in the South, no contract into which they may have entered will be strong enough to bind them very long.

In regard to getting out here, that is a matter with which, it strikes us, our Government has no more occasion to interfere than with the emigration which is constantly going on from Europe. Such humane laws as are necessary to protect them from the operations of sharpers should be enacted and enforced, but beyond that we see no occasion for Federal meddling. It is no part of the business of our Government to bring them here, nor to inquire into the processes by which they are brought here, providing no attempt is made to coerce them. How they get here is their own affair; if they behave themselves and respect our laws while here, they are entitled to every privilege and all the protection which is granted to the emigrant from any other quarter of the world, no more and no less.

We regret to learn that the Cuban estates of Señor CHRISTOBAL MADAN have been placed under what is termed in Spanish law an "embargo," by a recent decree of Governor-General DULCE. Mr. MADAN is supposed to have rendered himself amenable to the first article of a circular issued by the Governor-General on the 20th of April last, which reads as follows: "All persons who may be proved to have taken part in the insurrection in or out of the island, either by bearing arms or aiding the cause with arms, munitions, money or provision, I hereby declare included in Artacle 1 of the circular of the 15th April."

The circular of the 15th April proclaims that "through the severity of certain laws just in force, designed for the suppression of armed insurrection, the fountain should be drained whence the hidden instigators of the fratricidal strife draw their resources."

We understand that Mr. MADAN has protested against this proceeding on the part of the Governor-General, and submitted his case to our Government at Washington. He invokes their interference on the ground that he is a citizen of the United States, that he has not rendered himself amenable to the penalty of the embargo, and that the Cuban Government, not limiting itself strictly to its powers of imposing an embargo, has gone further and practically confiscated his property.

This distinction between an embargo and confiscation is a feature of the Spanish law not generally known to our readers. In Spain confiscation is the act by which the property of a criminal who has committed a public offence is adjudicated to the public treasury; while sequestration or embargo is simply a taking possession of the property and holding it, pending an inquiry or trial, as a simple depository. In the first case the Government appropriates the property; in the second case it sets it apart in safety to await the decision of a competent tribunal, and without prejudice to the power of its owner to administer and manage it. Mr. MADAN complains that while his property has been nominally placed in embargo; in violation of the Spanish law and under the pressure of financial needs of the Government, it has been practically confiscated. His case has been submitted to the Government at Washington, where it will undoubtedly receive the attention which it deserves. Mr. MADAN is well known in this country, of which he became a citizen, some twenty years since; where he married his wife, well known and universally beloved in this City, and where he and his family have since been in the habit of spending portions of almost every year.

General GRANT'S maxim, that the best way to secure the repeal of an obnoxious law is to stringently enforce it, will now be tested in the case of the New-York Usury law. Provisions which were deemed obsolete have been suddenly invested with vitality. Dealers in money shall not be permitted to make the most profitable use of it. The Supreme Court of the State so declares, and the decision rests upon the law. But while a local statute attempts to impart fixedness to the value of money by limiting the rate of interest receivable for its use, a national statute creates a currency which renders fixedness of value impossible. Usury may be bad, but a currency that is depreciated and inconvertible is worse. It introduces uncertainty into everything, and converts the National Government into a great usurer. If, therefore, exaction is to be put down and the exactor punished, it will be necessary to institute summary proceedings against the authorities at Washington. Federal legislation is the great source of the trouble for which the State Court vainly holds Wall-street responsible. Gambling abounds, but it is because the Legal-tender act makes gambling easy. That act attempts to fix the rental of greenbacks, which fluctuates in price more than any other commodity.

The Lisbon telegram says a French company offers to lay a cable "from Lisbon and Gibraltar to England and America" on a twenty years' concession, without subsidy. What is to become, in that case, of the Falmouth, Gibraltar and Malta Telegraph Company's project? The latter was started ten years ago, in the infancy of submarine cables, but was unaccountably neglected until a month since, when a new company took it up. So far as a cable from Falmouth to Gibraltar is concerned, it matters little to the United States which of the two companies lays it. But it is not so with England. Her Government prefers, of course, to have the scheme under English control, because messages between England and India will not only no longer have to traverse 2,000 miles of wire through France and Italy, but, in that case, will make the route wholly in English hands. The new Indian line will run from Falmouth to Gibraltar, thence to Malta, thence to Alexandria, thence to Aden and Bombay. It is only 1,431 nautical miles from Falmouth to Gibraltar, and the cable could be prepared and laid within a twelvemonth.

New-York in August.

The wonderful success of the theatres shows clearly that the theory that "everybody is out of town in August" is only a polite society fiction—polite, we mean, not so much to those who stay as to those who go. Here in dog-days we have seen, contrary to all precedent, half a dozen places of amusement well supported. "Arrah-na-Pogue," at Niblo's fills the house; so does Mr. OWENS as *John Unit* at Wallack's, Mr. JEFFERSON as *Rip Van Winkle* at Booth's, and the "Performing FOXES" at the Olympic. Audiences are found also for Miss WESTERN at the Grand Opera House, for the WORRELLS at Wood's, and for Mr. WHALLEY at the Bowery. When, next Monday, Mr. DALY and the managers of the Tammany thrust in their sickles, they, too, will reap abundantly. Mr. THOMAS' Central Park concerts, and, indeed, all the other open-air entertainments, are flourishing. And the question is, Where do the audiences come from?

They come from the permanent and transient population of the City, where managers might have found them in former Summers had they not been led astray by the fiction already noted. The City is not by any means empty. "Society" is, indeed, at its nadir now: the schools are shut, and the children dispersed by hillside and seaside; fashion and family are at Saratoga or Sharon, Long Branch or Lake George, Newport, Niagara, Nahant, or at humbler resting-places—the old homestead or the rustic hotel. But here, the streets are hardly less thronged, and the influx seems to have made good the efflux. In many trades, it is the busy season, as the clerk that vainly dreams of vacation knows; merchants from all parts of the country are buying goods; more foreign travelers than ever have come across the Atlantic this Summer; the Californians and Oregonians are flocking in in crowds, by way of the Pacific Railroad; and, meanwhile, there is a larger number of residents whose difficulty is that of STERNE'S starling, "they can't get out."

Messieurs, managers of theatres, leaders of orchestras, and purveyors of popular amusement: learn a lesson from your present experience. Everybody is *not* out of town and those that are not need amusement more than ever. Only never give us again theatrical dregs and refuse, fancying that second-class provision is good enough for the season. Provide, as at present, worthy performances, and the patronage will not be wanting. The Can't-get-away Club is large and powerful, and each year grows more imperious.

The recent mail advices inform us of several new developments in the Grenville Murray case, which still engrosses the attention of fashionable circles in London. Firstly, Mr. MURRAY has become involved in a dispute about business matters with the publishers of the *Queen's Messenger*; secondly, a violent discussion has arisen as to who was responsible for his original appointment in the diplomatic service; and, thirdly, Mr. MURRAY, having failed to appear before the magistrate to answer to the charge of perjury, his recognizances have been forfeited, his sureties compelled to pay the amount of bail for which they were responsible, and a warrant issued for his arrest on landing in England. A telegram certifying that he had been seized with sudden illness while in Paris, whither he had gone to consult with his son, was received in Court, but not accepted as sufficient ground for an adjournment. So the case stands, and at present it certainly looks as if Mr. MURRAY'S attempt to obtain satisfaction for the slight damage done to his hat had only resulted in the total ruin of his reputation.

The West, our Chicago correspondent tells us, "is undoubtedly almost a unit in favor of separate political action" on the temperance question; by which we understand the organization of a new political party on the basis of prohibition. "Some diversity of opinion," it is added, "is anticipated from the East." The reference here is to an approaching Temperance National Convention, which is expected to be a formidable demonstration in support of the prohibitory principle. Such a movement, politically considered, would be fraught with too many consequences to be undertaken precipitately. The experience of Massachusetts is not favorable to the employment of political organization for sumptuary purposes. The party which allows itself to be so used is impaired in its general influence, while a question which should derive its strength from public opinion loses by being made the football of politicians. A third party with prohibition as its distinctive principle would jeopardise unsettled national questions by taking from the Republican Party, support it can ill afford to spare.

There are so many nuisances connected with sleeping cars, on most roads, that they are already quite out of favor, especially with ladies. Could some one construct a shifting or adjustable *chair*, so arranged as to be made as comfortable as a couch, it would be a benefaction to travelers and a fortune to the inventor. Reclining chairs we have, indeed, in abundance; but they usually compel the occupant to lie or recline on his back. An easily-adjustable chair, which would allow him to lie on either side, and to change position as in an ordinary bed, would greatly lessen the discomforts of travel by rail at night.

Our Fenian friends may like to know that, according to a late parliamentary return, the Irish Constabulary numbers, all told, exactly 12,857 men. Taking the present population of Ireland to be 5,500,000 souls, we have here one constable to about 429 inhabitants. This may look like being "governed too much;" but, after all, the ratio of constabulary power is not so great as that of our New-York Police force to the number of people in this City.

Several of our contemporaries have seen fit to comment severely on the course pursued by Admiral HOFF, lately in command of our naval forces in Cuban waters, charging him with neglecting the interests of American citizens, and sympathizing too warmly with the Spanish authorities. In this, we are persuaded, they have done a gallant sailor injustice. Admiral HOFF, in a quiet, unassuming way, has secured the liberation of many Americans from Cuban prisons, and has protected others from arrest. We have yet to learn a single instance of official neglect justly chargeable to him.

Our recent allusion to the position of General FREMONT'S railroad project in the money market of Paris has called forth two explanatory letters, which we print this morning. The misrepresentations in the Paris prospectus, which have been there made the subject of legal proceedings, were, it is alleged, the work of French agents, for whose action neither the railroad company nor General FREMONT can be properly held responsible. The latter, we are assured, has acted in the premises with perfect good faith.

The Buffalo agitation for cheap coal has been extended to iron. The two monopolies are to be fought at the same time. But is not dear lumber equally worthy of attention? Every family directly feels the effect of a tax which practically doubles the fair ordinary price of fuel, but they are equally affected, indirectly, by the tax on lumber which enhances enormously, the cost of building, and the rate of rents. These three great necessaries—coal, iron, lumber—stand on the same basis in respect of taxation. When they shall have got these articles free, the tax on yet another necessary, salt, will not be long maintained.

We learn that the Assessor of the Thirty-second District of this State has given instructions to proceed at once to enforce the collection of the back taxes due from brokers and bankers for the average amount of capital employed, and deposits held by them for the fifteen months next preceding the 1st of April last; also that suits have been commenced in the United States Court of Brooklyn against a number of parties residing in that district, for the recovery of the penalty incurred by reason of refusal to make returns for that period of time.

Judge MCCUNN has ordered the discharge of PRATT, the alleged Texas murderer, on the ground that the offences for which he was arrested—murder and treason—were offences against the State of Texas, in which they were committed, and not offences against the United States. We shall be surprised if Uncle Sam does not take a different view of the matter.

If the Nova Scotia papers speak correctly, the coal monopolists contemplate a bold step. Plans are said to be on foot for the purchase by them of the principal Nova Scotia mines in order that they may control prices regardless of the tariff. With the present tax-barrier removed, we shall not be frightened. Monopoly cannot be master long in an open market.

St. Louis is pushing things rather too hard in the matter of a national capital. There may be a change some day, but if it ever occur it will be because the country deems Washington an unfit place, not because St. Louis or any other city would like to have the Federal Government in its midst. The public mind has not quite reached that conclusion, and a convention will not hasten it materially.

The strength of the disfranchising element in Tennessee politics was concentrated in the Eastern section of that State. There proscription has been the ruling power; in the Central and Western divisions it never was popular. In the late election, however, the East joined the Centre and the West in voting down existing disabilities.

THE ECLIPSE.

Observations at Springfield, Ill.—Grand Sight—A Halo Around the Moon—The Peculiar Light—Effects on the Animal Creation.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Saturday, Aug. 7, 1869.

A cloudless sky and an atmosphere of unsurpassed purity to-day, made glad the hearts of thousands. What has well been called one of the most imposing spectacles of nature has been witnessed under the most propitious circumstances. The City of Springfield, by reason of its favorable location in the very central line of the eclipse, attracted numerous visitors from all parts of the United States, and even from Europe. Professor PEIRCE, of the Coast Survey, was here with a corps of assistants and an imposing array of instruments. Numerous photographs were successfully taken, and no doubt many important telescopic and spectroscopic observations made which will be of great value to astronomical science. But while these learned men, with their powerful glasses, were investigating the chemical composition of the sun's atmosphere and the height of the mountains of the moon, it may not be uninteresting to know what was seen and what was not seen with the unaided eye of an unscientific observer.

All descriptions of a total eclipse of the sun which I have read seemed indefinite and unsatisfactory. I have no doubt the following account will appear equally so to others. But the fact is, the phenomenon is so peculiar and so out of the line of all ordinary experience that it is impossible, with words to convey an adequate idea of its character.

My point of view, in common with hundreds of other observers, was the elevated mound of the reservoir about a mile and a half northeast of the State House, and but a short distance from the station of the Coast Survey. There are unfortunately no hills in the vicinity of Springfield, but the top of the reservoir commands a fair view in all directions and overlooks a stretch of several miles of open prairie to the East and South. Up to nearly the time of complete obscuration there is of course nothing to distinguish the appearance of a total eclipse from that of ordinary partial eclipses. A sensible diminution of light and a deepening blue in the heavens are the only noticeable phenomena. But as the crescent of light upon the Eastern edge of the sun grew smaller and smaller, the general gloominess rapidly increased, and the sky overhead, and particularly in the Northwest, became strangely dark and foreboding. Now the crescent is but a thread, and as every eye watches eagerly the small glisten and dazzle of expiring sunlight, it is suddenly transformed into an indescribably beautiful halo or corona wholly surrounding the dark body of the moon and remaining there during the whole total phase of the eclipse. This halo is not a band of light as has been sometimes pictured and described, but a white radiating glory, brightest next to the edge of the moon and gradually diminishing into a fine and almost imperceptible nimbus at the distance of about the moon's diameter from the moon itself, and bearing a striking resemblance to the light which painters draw around the heads of saints. Beyond this, however, (and nearly or quite in the directions of north, east, south and west,) were four projecting beams or pyramids of light, having their bases in the principal corona, but shooting out far beyond.

I said the corona formed suddenly. It did not, however, become visible instantaneously, but the light of the corona began to appear on the west edge of the moon before the sunlight had absolutely disappeared on the east edge—the whole transformation occupying perhaps two seconds of time. So strange and beautiful was the appearance of this bright corona that exclamations of surprise broke involuntarily from every lip. It was the grandest sight of a lifetime. And as it hung in the sky contrasted with the darkness of the earth and firmament, a feeling of awe and dread crept over the beholder. The wind, which had been blowing quite a breeze, suddenly died away, and the stillness added to the impressiveness of the scene. I no longer wondered that the ignorant in times gone by had viewed the same phenomena with terror and dismay.

In regard to the degree of darkness during the total phase I was somewhat disappointed. But few stars were visible. Venus was distinctly seen by shutting off the light of the sun from the eye, five or ten minutes before the beginning of the total obscuration, and shone out with great brilliancy after the sun's rays disappeared. Mercury also shone with unexpected brightness. Mars, in the south, shone dimly. Saturn was too far in the southeast to be visible; at any rate I did not see it. The only fixed stars I observed were Arcturus overhead, Lyra in the northeast, and Regulus about midway between Venus and the sun. The first two of these fixed stars could be seen at a glance. Regulus, however, was dimly visible. Other stars might perhaps have been seen by careful searching.

There was no difficulty at any time during the total obscuration in reading ordinary print. But the light did not come from the halo around the moon. That gave but a small light compared with ordinary moonlight. I could read as well with my back to the eclipse as with the halo shining on the paper. The light came from the illuminated sky in the northeast and southwest horizons. To understand this it must be recollected that the eclipse occurred at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and that the cone of the moon's shadow struck the earth obliquely, extending perhaps twice as far from northwest to southeast as it did from northeast to southwest. Hence on either side of the path of the eclipse the sunlight shone upon the atmosphere near enough to be visible to us as a twilight, while in the height of totality the shadow reached so far ahead and back as to cut off all illumination in those directions. This explains why the darkness was so deep overhead, and extending to the northwest and southeast, while upon each side (that is to say, in the northeast and southwest) the horizon was of a bright orange color, lighting up the earth with, so to speak, two twilights. These twilights together gave so much more light than the corona that they overcame its brilliancy, and it cast no shadow whatever. If in any total eclipse the corona was sufficient to cast a shadow, its brightness either exceeded that of this eclipse, or the twilights were far less illuminating. The degree of darkness was about equal to that which in clear weather is experienced three-quarters of an hour after sunset. By watching the time any evening when stars of the first magnitude begin to show themselves, and the twilight is still sufficient to enable one to read ordinary newspaper print, a correct idea can be formed of the darkness of a total eclipse.

The effect of the darkness upon the animal creation was not uniform. Hundreds of butterflies and bumble-bees were gathering honey from the clover blossoms on the slopes of the reservoir. The butterflies disappeared several minutes before the eclipse became total. The bees did not leave so soon, but there was not one to be found after the darkness was over. Swallows, however, kept upon the wing, and a large herd of cattle feeding upon the prairie kept on unconcerned and paid no attention whatever to the great phenomenon. The workmen making repairs on the railroad not far distant thought they knew more. They packed up their tools when it grew dark, evidently believing their day's work over; but they were soon undeceived by the reappearance of the sun and went to work again.

Rose-colored projections or beads around the margin of the moon's disk were plainly visible to the naked eye. They were three in number; one upon the lower or southerly edge of the moon, which was visible during the whole total phase; one upon the eastern edge of the moon, which was visible for only a short time after the sunlight disappeared, and one upon the western edge, which came in view a short time before the reappearance of the sunlight. The moon itself looked dark, almost black, and appeared as a disk and not as a sphere.

The first intimation of the passing off of the total phase was a lighting up of the horizon in the northwest, which gradually increased and moved toward us, until the great shadow at last swept by and the sun once more burst in view. The instant of the passing off of the shadow could not, however, be detected by the eye upon the surface of the earth. I watched for it closely, but was first apprised of the sun's appearance by the exclamations of those around me who were watching the corona. The time of the total phase was about two minutes and forty-eight seconds. It, however, seemed much longer, such was the effect of the scene upon the beholder. And I can well believe that an old negro who, the night before, was giving his recollections of the total eclipse of 1806 correctly represented his own impressions and thought he was telling the exact truth when he said that it was "plum dark for more'n half an hour." When the total phase is over the spectator (unless he is a scientific man) feels that he has seen all and walks away vainly trying to analyze and understand the emotions he has experienced. He is satisfied that however he may fail in communicating his impressions to others, a total eclipse of the sun, of which he can never expect to witness another, is well worth going a thousand miles to see, and that its recollections will always be among the strangest, grandest and most beautiful of his life. C. P.

TELEGRAMS.

Prorogation of the English Parliament.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S CLOSING MESSAGE.

A Band of Carlists on the Spanish Frontier.

Rebels Captured with Arms to be Shot by Order of Prim.

A Bold Express Robbery on the New-York Central Road.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament Prorogued—Message of the Queen—The Difficulties with the United States.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

Parliament was prorogued to-day by Royal Commission. The following message from the Queen was read by the Commission:

"We are commanded by the Queen to dispense with your further attendance in Parliament.

Her Majesty announces to you with pleasure that she continues to receive from foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition; that her confidence in the preservation of peace has been continued and confirmed during the present year.

The negotiations in which Her Majesty was engaged with the United States have, by mutual consent, been suspended. Her Majesty earnestly hopes this delay may tend to maintain relations between the two countries on a durable basis of friendship.

The Queen has a lively satisfaction in acknowledging the untiring zeal and assiduity with which you have prosecuted the arduous labors of the year. In the act for putting an end to the establishment of the Irish Church, you have carefully kept in view several considerations, which, at the opening of the session, were commended to your notice. It is the hope of the Queen that this important measure may hereafter be remembered as conclusive proof of the paramount anxiety of Parliament to pay reasonable regard, in legislating for each of the three Kingdoms, to the special circumstances by which it may be distinguished, and to deal on principles of impartial justice with all interests and all portions of the nation. The Queen firmly trusts that act may promote the work of peace in Ireland, and help to unite all classes of its people in that fraternal concord with their English and Scottish fellow subjects which must ever form the chief source of strength in Her Majesty's extended empire.

The Queen congratulates you on having brought your protracted labors on the subject of bankruptcy and imprisonment for debt to a legislative conclusion, which is regarded with just satisfaction by the trading classes and the general public.

The law framed for the better government of the endowed schools of England will render the resources of those establishments more accessible to the community, and more efficient in their important purpose.

In the removal of the duty on corn, the Queen sees new evidence of your desire to extend industry and commerce, and enlarge to the uttermost those supplies of food which our insular position in a peculiar degree encourages and requires.

The Queen trusts the measures for the purchase and management of the telegraphs by the State may be found to facilitate the great commercial and social object of rapid, easy and certain communication, and prove no unworthy sequel to the system of cheap postage which has passed with such advantage into so many countries of the civilized world.

We are commanded to state that the Queen thanks you for the liberal supplies which you have granted for the service of the year, and for the measures by which you have enabled Her Majesty to liquidate the charge of the Abyssinian Expedition."

The Sad Death of Mr. Grinnell—Coroner's Inquest—Mr. Gladstone.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

The inquest on the body of Mr. CORNELIUS GRINNELL was held at Ryde to-day. The principal witnesses were Messrs. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Jr., and SHEPPARD HOMANS, of New-York. These gentlemen testified that they accompanied Mr. GRINNELL home, and that Mr. BENNETT soon afterward left. The evidence then went on to show that Mr. GRINNELL opened his window and stepped out on to the balcony. Soon afterward he lost his balance, fell to the ground and was instantly killed. In reply to a question of the Coroner, both witnesses distinctly stated that Mr. GRINNELL was perfectly sober at the time. A verdict of accidental death was then rendered.

Mr. GLADSTONE has gone to the sea shore at Walmer to recruit his health.

Trade with the United States—Future Development of the South.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

Mr. MOORHEAD attended a council of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday and gave information in regard to the resources of the Southern States, with a view to their further development in connection with the trade between England and the United States.

The Times Again on Disestablishment.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

The *Times*, in an article on the abolition of the Irish Church Establishment, says:

"Whatever its practical result may be, the measure is the boldest and greatest act of modern legislation. One consequence of the measure has been the withdrawal by the authorities of Trinity College of their opposition to the proposal for admitting Catholics and Non-Conformists to fellowship. The Irish Bishops have shown good sense in agreeing that the laity as well as the clergy shall concur in the election of prelates in the new Church body. Extreme Protestants have subsided, and Catholics accept their triumph with gratitude and moderation."

GLASGOW, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

The new Inman steamship *City of Brussels* was launched to-day.

Justice Sir CHARLES SELWYN died to-day, aged 56 years.

Riotous Acts in Ireland—Capture of Arms from a Dwelling-House.

DUBLIN, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

At Tubbernath, in the County Sligo, a party of twenty-five men attacked a dwelling-house and carried off some firearms. Six of the marauders have been arrested, and two or three have been identified as persons who were formerly imprisoned for Fenianism.

Practice of the Oxford Crew.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

The Oxford crew are at Putney on a visit to the Harvards. The latter this morning on their trip down the river made forty-two strokes, and on the return forty to forty-one strokes per minute. Their pace was good, they covered the blades well, and were all well together. The Oxford crew went over the same course in their boat this afternoon.

The Royal Victoria Yacht Club Regatta—No International Ocean Yacht Race to Take Place.

COWES, Wednesday, Aug. 11, (via French Cable.)

The regatta of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club commenced on Monday and will continue through the week. The race for the Vice-Commodore's Plate came off yesterday. The course was around the Isle of Wight; time was allowed for tonnage. Sixteen yachts started, and the leaders arrived in the following order:

C. J. TENNANT'S cutter *Oimara*, 165 tons, at 3:40 P. M.

J. ASHBURY'S schooner *Cambria*, 188 tons, at 3:51 P. M.

W. EWING'S cutter *Condor*, 129 tons, at 4:01 P. M.

R. SUTTON'S schooner *Aline*, 212 tons, at 4:13 P. M.

The *Cambria* was declared the winner by allowance of time.

The wind was strong and steady, and the contest was close and spirited.

The international ocean yacht race is not likely to take place, and the *Dauntless* will shortly return without sailing against the *Cambria*; but it is probable that the latter will go to New-York, and sail in a race there with the American yachts.

FRANCE.

Health of Marshal Niel—Examination of the Senatus Consultum.

PARIS, Wednesday, Aug. 11, (via French Cable.)

The health of Marshal NIEL has slightly improved.

The Committee of the Senate continue their examination of the *Senatus Consultum*. M. DELANGLE, who was to draw up the report of the Committee, is sick, and his duties will probably devolve upon M. BRENIER or M. DEVIENNE.

SPAIN.

Carlists on the Frontier—Important Order from General Prim—Prim in Paris.

MADRID, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

A party of 500 Carlists has appeared on the frontier of Catalonia.

General PRIM has gone to Paris. Before his departure he left orders, which have just been promulgated, that all rebels captured with arms in their hands be shot on the spot.

PARIS, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

General PRIM has arrived here. He will not proceed to Vichy, but will remain in Paris until the festivities of the 15th of August are over, when he will return to Madrid.

AUSTRIA.

Attitude of the Protestant States Toward Rome—Better Relations with the Pope.

VIENNA, (Via French Cable,) Wednesday, Aug. 11.

Baron VON BEUST, in a speech opposing the demand of the Austrian Delegation for a reduction in the *personnel* and expenditures of the Embassy at Rome, declared that the Protestant States were now taking up the same attitude which the Catholic States had assumed with regard to the Papal Government. The Austrian Government had resolved to allow nothing derogatory to its dignity. Its reply to the last Papal Allocution was decided in tone, though couched in diplomatic terms; and a better understanding begins to prevail at Rome.

The Vienna *Presse* says a commission has been appointed by the Government to draw up a bill, providing that surveillance be instituted over convents, and that they be brought under the action of the law concerning associations, the provisions of which are to be so amended and enlarged as to embrace monastic institutions in their operation.

PRUSSIA.

Publication of the Austrian Dispatches Requested.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

The *Provincial Correspondence* says the Prussian Government has requested the Austrian Government to publish all those communications by which Baron VON BEUST asserts he has endeavored without su[illegible] to bring about an improvement in the relations of the two countries.

CUBA.

Interruption of Operations by the Weather—Suffering of the Insurgents.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

The bad weather and an unsystematized commissariat prevent the Spanish troops from making any move at present. The insurgent forces are held by the same causes, and suffer much more from sickness than the Spanish troops, on account of their want of medicine and medical attendance.

ITALY.

Appointment of a Consul for Mexico.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

Signor CATTANEO has been appointed Italian Consul at the City of Mexico.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The Sultan and the Viceroy—A Speedy Settlement of Their Difficulty Still Expected.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

The Porte prohibits the execution of the orders for an armament given by the Viceroy of Egypt while in Europe, including one for 16,000 breech-loaders in Berlin, and another for a ship of war at Trieste.

VIENNA, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

The dispute between the Sultan and the Viceroy of Egypt inspires no serious anxiety here.

PARIS, (By the French Cable,) Wednesday, Aug. 11.

Public opinion is everywhere unanimous that the difficulties between Turkey and Egypt will have no serious consequences. All the Powers counsel moderation, and an adjustment is no longer doubtful.

PARIS, (By the English Cable,) Wednesday, Aug. 11.

The *Patrie* announces that through the good offices of France and England, ISMAEL PASHA has decided to concede the demands of the Sublime Porte.

PORTUGAL.

Censure of the Ministry by the Upper House—Resignation of the Entire Cabinet.

LISBON, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

The Upper House has censured the Ministry. The resignation of the entire Cabinet is considered imminent.

LISBON, Wednesday, Aug. 11. (via French Atlantic Cable.)

The King has accepted the resignation tendered by the Ministry.

THE TURF.

The Buffalo Driving Park—Second Day—The $10,000 Race To-Day.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 11.

A gentle shower of rain early this morning laid the dust, cooled the atmosphere, and rendered the Buffalo Driving Park in splendid order for the trots of to-day.

Seven horses were entered and started for the first race, which was won by *Henry*, beating *Young Blackbird*, second, *St. Elmo*, *Frank Rolfe*, *Frank*, *Cayuga Chief* and *Lady Garfield*. Time—2:38½, 2:32, 2:34, 2:31½.

The second race, for a purse of $3,000, for horses that have never beaten 2:29 in harness or wagon, was won by *John G. Bradley*, beating *Dr. Kirkwood*, *Idol*, *N. B. Palmer* and *Surprise*. Time—2:28¾, 2:27, 2:27½, 2:27.

There is intense excitement over the $10,000 race to-morrow. The pool selling is active, *Goldsmith Maid* being the favorite. The following are the average rates: *Goldsmith Maid*, $100; *American Girl*, $60; Field, $25; *Grey Hawk*, $15; *St. Elmo*, $10; Field, $12.

Large Fire in Biddeford, Me.—The Losses and Insurance.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Wednesday, Aug. 11.

Messrs. QUIMBY & SWEETZER'S block was partially burned last night. It was valued at $15,000 and insured for $8,000 in the Ætna and Dorchester Companies. The buildings were occupied by Messrs. TURNER & PARSONS, furniture dealers, who were insured for $6,000 in the Home, Ætna and the National, of Worcester; CUTLER & SON, hardware dealers, were insured for $8,000 in the Independent, of Boston, and the International, Atlantic, and the Monumental, of Baltimore; LITTLEFIELD, gunsmith, insured for $1,000 in the Security, of New-York; BEAN, shoe dealer, insured for $1,000 in the Roger Williams, of Providence; E. DALTON, fancy goods, insured for $1,000 in the Security, of New-York, and the Roger Williams. The goods were mostly saved in fair condition.

EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Audacious Villainy on the New-York Central—The Pacific Express Car Robbed—The Messenger and Baggage Agent Bound and Gagged.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

The Pacific Express car on the Central Railway was robbed at an early hour this morning between Fonda and this city. Three men entered the car, seized the messenger and baggage agent, gagged and bound them hand and foot, took the key of the safe from the messenger, and robbed it of its contents.

The particulars of the affair, obtained at the American Express office here, show that the robbers got on the train at Fonda. They entered the second baggage car, and at once attacked the baggage man and messenger, telling them that there were eight of them in the party, and that resistance was useless. They made a stout resistance, however, as evidenced by their condition on the arrival of the train here. Their faces were bruised, heads cut, and their eyes filled with cayenne pepper. They were almost suffocated by the gags that had been forced into their mouths. They were also stupefied with chloroform. A large club that had been used by the robbers was found in the car.

When the train reached Schenectady, the baggage for delivery there was thrown out in such a manner as to cause a remonstrance, but no attention was paid to it, and the door was slammed shut and the train passed on. It was undoubtedly one of the robbers who threw the baggage out. It was at first thought that the robbers got off the train at West Albany; but on going out there this morning, an agent of the Company found the way-bills scattered all along the road between there and this city. When the train reached here the baggage car was entered, and the messenger and baggage man were found on the floor in the condition described above, almost dead.

There were two baggage cars attached to the train, one of which was switched off here and the other sent through to New-York. On the floor of the one sent through were found gold coins and other money, which the robbers left behind. The safe was found open, but it is impossible at this time to give an approximate of the loss. All that can be said is that it is very heavy. Owing to the loss of some of the way-bills, and the others being sent through to New-York, no estimate of the amount stolen can be made. Just before the train reached Schenectady two of the robbers entered the first baggage car and attacked the baggage man and messenger. They had already visited the second car.

The Gettysburg Battle-Field—Further Arrangements for the Coming Reunion of Officers.

GETTYSBURG, Penn., Wednesday, Aug. 11.

The reunion at Gettysburg of the officers of both armies, on the week commencing with the 23d of August, bids fair to be a complete success. Telegrams from all parts of the country indicate that officers of every grade are arranging to be present; in some cases those of entire brigades coming in a body. Colonel JOHN B. BACHELDER, who is writing the history of the battle, and having it fully illustrated with oil paintings, and Messrs. WALKER and ROTHERMEL, each of whom have executed historical paintings of it, have accepted invitations from the Battle-field Memorial Association to be present. Colonel BACHELDER will spend the entire week on the field, receiving and imparting information to all who are desirous of establishing a correct account of the battle. To secure the fullest advantage from this meeting, and to avoid confusion, Colonel BACHELDER proposes the following programme, thus allowing those who can spare but a few days the certainty of being present when their portions of the field are visited:

On Tuesday, the 24th, the positions of the first day's battle will be completed. On the 25th, Culp's Hill, Cemetery Hill and vicinity. On the 26th, positions on the left, including the apple orchard, peach orchard, wheat field, Round Top and intermediate points. On the 27th, the general lines of the third day's battle. On the 28th, the cavalry operations.

All who can will devote the week to this novel exhibition of receiving from the lips of the actors the details of this great battle.

State Rights Speech of Governor Palmer, of Illinois—Indian Depredations in the Extreme West.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Wednesday, Aug. 11.

A special dispatch from Springfield, Ill., to the *Republican* says: "Governor PALMER made a speech yesterday in the Republican County Convention, which was State Rights in sentiment. He avoided the suffrage question and the Fifteenth Amendment, for the reason that he opposes the surrender of the States' control of suffrage to Federal authority."

A Helena, Montana, dispatch says: The recent election for the removal of the capital to Helena was carried.

About 150 Blackfeet and Pigeon Indians attacked an ox train twenty miles from Camp Cook on the 8th inst. A white man named SAMUEL PAXON was killed, and another wounded. Twenty head of cattle were shot, two Indians killed and several wounded.

The Recent Mobile Riot—Examination of a Prominent Citizen.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Aug. 11.

DAVID P. REID, a prominent citizen of this city, who was accused by the Radicals of firing the first shot at the Radical meeting which was held last Thursday night, gave himself up for trial yesterday, and was honorably acquitted by the Mayor this morning. Some eighteen white and colored witnesses of unimpeached integrity, both for the prosecution and defence, were examined, and swore positively that REID did not fire the shot. There was but one witness who swore that REID fired the shot. He was a negro named ABRAHAM BROWN, who has perjured himself.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Wednesday, Aug. 11.

A petition from some of the Republicans of Mobile was sent yesterday to Governor SMITH, asking him to place that city under martial law. A delegation from the citizens of Mobile arrived here to-day, and had an interview with the Governor, which was entirely satisfactory, and resulted in his declining to put the city under military rule.

A Present for Ex-Secretary Seward—Completion of the Western Pacific Road—The Fires in the Woods.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Aug. 10.

The Society of California Pioneers in this city have purchased a cane, valued at $1,000, for presentation to WM. H. SEWARD on his return from Alaska. The head of the stick is composed of forty-one triangular pieces of gold-bearing quartz from the leading mines in the State, set in gold.

The Western Pacific Railroad is completed between Sacramento City and Stockton, and regular trains will commence running to-morrow.

The fires continue to rage in the woods of Washington Territory, doing immense damage to the timber, and, owing to the dense smoke, the navigation of Puget Sound is delayed.

The Union Pacific Railroad—Earnings from May 10 to the Present.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

The earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad from May 10, the time of its completion, to June 1, foot up $442,475 67; during the month of June, $676,949 11; during July, $653,729 19—total, $1,773,153 97. The above statement is derived from the books of the Company. The large amount of freight, which, induced by the lower rates just offered, is now starting over the road, will largely increase the receipts for the coming month. This business will afford an income amply sufficient to pay the interest on all the bonds of the Company and a good dividend upon its stock.

Meeting of New-England Railroad Men—Important Discussion.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

A meeting of railroad men, including agents, representing various lines, was held in this city, to consult chiefly upon the subject of transportation Westward. The meeting was private, but it is understood that the question of rates of freight were discussed in detail, though no definite plans were reached.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

Mr. Colfax in the West—His Reception at Virginia City, Nevada, and his Speech.

CARSON, Nevada, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

His Excellency Governor BLAISDELL, Mayor ADAMS, Judges BALDWIN and WHITMAN, and other leading citizens of Virginia City, Nevada, met Vice-President COLFAX yesterday morning, and escorted him and party to their city, where he was greeted with a most cordial welcome.

In the evening Judge WHITMAN introduced Vice-President COLFAX to the citizens. He made one of his characteristic speeches. He referred to his former visit, four years ago, and contrasted the weary week it took to make it then with the speed and comfort with which he had now made the trip over the Pacific Railroad in one of PULLMAN'S coaches, and spoke, with great effect, of the vast resources and progress and the power and future glory of the Republic. He was frequently interrupted with applause.

Governor BROSS, Senator NYE, Senator FROST, of Nebraska, and Judge BALDWIN also addressed the assembly, which adjourned with rousing cheers for the Vice-President and the Union. Mr. COLFAX and his party are the guests of Hon. WILLIAM SHARON, Jr. This afternoon the Vice-President and party were entertained by His Excellency Governor BLAISDELL at the Warm Springs, near this city. To-morrow they visit Lake Tahoe, one of the most delightful spots upon the continent. All are in the best of health and spirits.

Hon. Sidney Clarke and the Kansas Indians—His Reported Speech.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

In reply to the statement telegraphed from Washington, to the effect that Hon. SIDNEY CLARKE, of Kansas, announces that the report of his speech to the neutral land leaguers is a forgery, the Lawrence *Journal* says: "If Mr. CLARKE made such a statement relative to the report of his speech published here, he utters an unqualified falsehood. The report was written by one of the first settlers of the State, now a resident on the neutral lands, and a man whose word is unimpeachable. As to his forming a new party to cut loose from the Republican, the resolutions adopted by the meeting speak for themselves."

Anti-Monopoly Organization Perfected in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

The citizens perfected a coal organization to-night. Letters were received from various quarters offering semi-bituminous and anthracite coal at low rates.

The Scranton Coal Company have tabooed printed memorials to Congress in circulation, praying the entire removal of the duty on coal and the adoption of other legal measures of relief against monopolies of the indispensable necessary in human existence.

Irish Immigration—Postponement of the National Convention in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

The meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Irish Immigation Convention met to-day and issued the following circular:

To the Irishmen of the United States:

The Executive Committee having in charge the preparations for holding the National Irish Immigration Convention, which is called to meet in this city, after due consideration have determined to postpone the assembling of the Convention until the 6th day of October next. Notice of postponement is hereby given, and all delegates from the several States are hereby notified that the time for holding the Convention is changed from Sept. 1 to Oct. 6. The good results which may follow the successful inauguration of this important movement, it is hoped, will induce the attendance of the ablest and most influential men everywhere in sympathy with the well-being of the Irish people in the United States. It is believed that the same measures which have resulted so advantageously to other races will, if applied to the Irish, produce equally good fruit, and tend more to the elevation of the Irish in the United States than anything heretofore attempted. The emancipation of the Irish from the vices of great cities, and the certain demoralization which results from their concentration in the large centres of trade, is a work of justice which calls loudly for instant action. It is not proposed to encourage immigration, but to such as choose to seek a home in the United States; it is the object of this movement to secure in the fertile and growing West permanent places of abode for themselves and children.

Singular Accident in the Springfield (Mass.) Republican Office—The Republican "Pied."

From the Springfield Republican, Aug. 11.

The readers of the *Republican* were furnished no paper on Tuesday, by reason of an accident of more than usual seriousness, which happened in this way: The type from which the *Republican* is printed is set in the fourth story of Franklin block, whence it is taken down in the forms to the presses on the first floor, by means of an elevator. At 3 o'clock, Tuesday morning, WM. W. WESTROP, one of the pressmen, went up on the elevator to the fourth floor to get the forms and take them to press. Arrived at the upper story, he stepped into the composing room to wait, as usual, the final locking up of the four forms that were to give impression to the four pages of the *Republican*. When these were ready they were placed on the truck, making, with that vehicle, a weight of about 400 pounds. Meantime, the elevator, instead of "staying put," had noiselessly and gradually descended from the fourth floor to between the second and third, a distance of about twenty feet. It seems a new rope had been put upon the machine during the day, which, by a weight attached, keeps the "shipper" in place. The new rope had stretched and let the weight down so low that it rested on a support, and its effect on the shipper was, of course, completely neutralized, thus loosening the platform and allowing it to descend. Mr. WESTROP, entirely ignorant of this change in the position of the elevator, moved the heavy forms along to the door of the elevator trap in the fourth story, slid the door open and pulled the truck with unusual impetus, to get it over the threshold. Of course, the forms went into the pit, and he, with them, falling twenty feet amid the *débris* to the hard floor of the elevator. The blow was so severe that the rope that supports the platform was snapped in twain, when the self-stopping apparatus of the machine prevented its further descent. The rattling of the shower of type and the groans of the injured man brought aid directly. Mr. WESTROP was picked up in a conscious, but speechless and terribly helpless condition, and upon the arrival of Dr. STICKNEY was taken to his home on New-street. He received a cut in the head and severe wrenches in the back, but otherwise his injury seems to consist of a severe shock to his whole frame. At last accounts he was doing well. The wonder is that he was so fortunate as to escape with so little harm.

The Wrecking of the Germania and Cleopatra—Grounding of the San Jacinto.

The cause assigned for the wrecking of the *Germania* and *Cleopatra*, at Trepassey Bay, is the prevalence of a dense fog at the time, along the Newfoundland coast. If such was the case and the steamers were unable to tell their position, it does not speak well for the caution of their Captains that they were steaming at any speed near a dangerous locality. Some old seamen here express the opinion that Trepassey Bay was no place for a European steamer to be in, and that in a fog danger can be avoided by keeping to the southward. Further particulars may give a more satisfactory reason for the disasters, which happily were not attended with loss of life. Had not the passengers been saved, the officers of the vessels would undoubtedly have been called to answer for the calamities. There is no reason why they should not be held equally responsible now. It is also intimated that Body Island is a singular spot on the coast of North Carolina for the *San Jacinto* to have gone ashore on in her passage from New-York to Savannah.

Arrival of Chey Chey and Sing Mun, the San Francisco Chinese Merchants.

CHOY CHEY and SING MUN, two Chinese merchants, doing business in San Francisco, lately left that city with a party of commercial gentlemen from Chicago on a visit to the golden city, and after being banqueted at Chicago have arrived in this City, and are guests of the Metropolitan Hotel. Unlike Mynheer KOOPMANSCHAAP, who lately paid the Metropolis a visit, these gentlemen are genuine children of the "Flowery Kingdom," engaged not in the coolie trade, but in mercantile pursuits of a regular character. They both speak English—and with good accent—and, thus far, with admirable modesty, and discretion. CHOY CHEY has been eleven years in America, and during the whole of that time has been an honored merchant of San Francisco. We can best give an idea of his manner and his command of language by quoting from some remarks made on his arrival. He said in reply to a remark in regard to the commercial unity of America and China: "I landed on the golden shores of California ignorant of your language, unknown to your people, a stranger to your customs and laws, and, in the minds of some, an intruder—one of that race whose presence was deemed a positive injury to the public prosperity. But, gentlemen, I found both kindness and justice. I found that above the prejudice which had been formed against us, there flowed a deep, broad stream of popular equality; that the hand of friendship was extended to the people of every nation, and that even a Chinaman might live, be happy, successful and respected in free America. I gathered knowledge in your public schools; I learned to speak as you do; to act and think as you do; and, gentlemen, I rejoice that it is so; and that I have been able to cross this vast continent without an interpreter."

Their arrival at the Metropolitan last night was at such a late hour that no further particulars regarding them could be obtained.

Escape of Fernando Po Prisoners—Arrival of Three of the Number in New-York.

Three of the most prominent of the Cuban patriots, who were exiled to Fernando Po by the Spanish authorities in March last, arrived in this City from Liverpool in the *Java* on Tuesday. Their names are JOSE MANUEL PONCE DE LEON, JOSE MANUEL FERNANDEZ and Dr. FREIXAS. They left behind them sixteen of their fellow-prisoners named Don Mariano Mendive, Don José Manuel Ponce de Leon, Don José Manuel Fernandez, Dr. P. Freixas, Dr. Miguel Bravo y Somtis, Don Estevan Parodi, Don Evaristo Lamar, Don N. Balmaseda, Mr. A. Bretherman, a citizen of the United States; Don Miguel Embil, a citizen of the United States; Don Carlos del Castillo, Don Manuel Riquelme, Don Pedro Barrengui, English Vice-Consul at Cardenas; Don Eraclio Zarjas, Mr. Dougan, a citizen of the United States; two brothers Peña, of Remedios; Don Felix Fuentes, and Don N. Salizar, a South American.

Their escape from Fernando Po is thus related by one of the number: "On the 7th of June three of the Cubans evaded the vigilance of their Spanish guards, and went to sea in a small canoe. Eleven miles from shore they found, as expected, a small sloop waiting for them. This had been hired of an Englishman, whose name cannot be mentioned without causing him serious trouble. In the sloop the three escaped exiles reached the coast of Guinea, near the River Calabar. Fourteen days afterward sixteen of the prisoners, the wealthiest and most influential of them all, ventured to sea in a canoe formed from a hollow tree. One of their number, Don MIRANDO MENDIVE, was a guest at the time of the Governor of the Island, General JOAQUIN SOUZA—a favor bestowed on account of former business relations. They left the island and their comrades at 3 o'clock A. M. of the morning of June 21 in the open boat, with no provisions, water or change of clothes. At noon of the same day they were picked up at sea by the same sloop that carried the first three safely from the island. Their canoe was left to drift away with the tide while they made for the appointed rendezvous, Old Calabar, near the mouth of the Rio Calabar, on the coast of Guinea, where they arrived on the evening of the 22d. Here they were joined by those who had preceded them. All their clothes, jewels, and papers were necessarily left at Fernando Po. The English people at Calabar showed the escaping exiles every possible kindness, as also did the negroes of the country, who detest all Spaniards. The negro King had his warriors called out and the fortifications of Calabar placed in a state of preparation to engage any Spanish man-of-war that might be sent to retake the Cubans.

When he learned of their escape, the Governor of the island dispatched the steamer *Concordia* after them, which reached Calabar three days after the arrival of the prisoners. The Captain of the *Concordia* demanded of the King the surrender of the prisoners, which was refused, whereupon he returned to Fernando Po for instructions. During his absence, the prisoners embarked on an English vessel for Berne, whence they took passage on the mail steamer for Liverpool, paying £3,000 sterling for their passage. Before the steamer sailed, the *Concordia* again made its appearance, and demanded the prisoners, which was refused by Captain CROSS, and they were taken to Liverpool, where they arrived on the 30th ult. They describe their treatment while in the hands of the Spanish authorities as cruel and inhuman.

The Florida Cattle at Communipaw.

The condition of the two hundred and fifty starving head of cattle which arrived at the cattle-yards at Communipaw on Saturday last, and which were ordered by Inspector BLACK not to be offered for sale, was somewhat different yesterday from the day before, in some cases worse, in others improving. The proprietors of the yards disavow any intention of throwing the cattle upon the market, and while they cannot deny the extreme emaciation of the stock, they deny that it is due to any fault of theirs. They attribute their condition to the change of food, which their removal from Florida and their confinement at Communipaw necessitated. They fed there upon the rich pasture lands of Florida the year around, and the dry hay on which cattle in this section are much fed was unpalatable to them. So far was this the case that during the ten days consumed in their voyage to this place they went almost wholly without food. They became emaciated and reduced to their present condition on their arrival here, not because food was denied them, but because they refused to eat that which was fed to them. After their arrival at the cattle-yards their inability to eat the hay given them was for a day or two at least not less marked. On Saturday and Sunday they abstained wholly from eating it. On Monday, however, most of them ate a little of it, on Tuesday more, and yesterday in still larger quantities. There are a few now which eat it with a slight relish—the most of them, however, eat no more than is absolutely necessary to save them from actual starvation, while the abstinence of a few others is perceptibly working fatal results.

The experience of the proprietors of the cattle-yard ought, it would seem, to suggest some means for the recuperation of this unfortunate herd. A number of fine head of Texan cattle, now awaiting sale at the Abattoir, were saved from a fate similar to that of this Florida herd, by being kept in a Northern farming district for a number of seasons, and so inured to the peculiarities of the fare usually supplied to cattle here. The adoption of the same course with relation to this less fortunate stock would seem to be as much dictated by interest as by humanity.

The Abattoir authorities have, however, taken no step in this direction, and from present indications intend to take none. It seems to be their intention to suffer those that cannot recuperate upon the fare supplied at the yards to die, and to throw the balance, if their treatment shall ultimately make them fit for it, upon the market.

A Scrub Yacht Race from Gowanus Bay—The Wind Treacherous.

A scrub regatta for a prize of a silver water-urn valued at $50, for the first, and $15 for the second, came off yesterday from BATES' boat-house, Gowanus Bay. The boats entered were the *Mary Miller*, *P. Perrin*, *Comet*, *Anna* and *Julia*, open sloop-rigged yachts, and the *Lahey* and *Lilly*, cat-rigged. At 4 o'clock precisely the start was made, the allowance for time being made at the start. The *Lahey* was first away, followed one minute after by the *Lilly*, but the *Comet*, which started two minutes after, quickly overhauled, and before turning the last stakeboat on the way home for the first round led the race. This she continued to do, followed closely by the *Perrin* during two rounds, when the wind died away entirely. The first round was made by the *Comet* in 34 minutes 30 seconds; but the third occupied fully an hour, which time was increased in the fourth round, and the fifth, which completed the race, was not made before night set in and the judges had left, being no longer able to distinguish the boats one hundred yards away. The judges determined that the race had not been made within the prescribed time, and would have to be run again on Thursday, the 19th inst. Had the *Comet* come in a few minutes sooner, she would have won the race by nearly one round of the stakeboats, which were placed in a triangle to the starting point, being opposite BATES' boat-house.

Disorder in the Fourth Ward.

Last evening a disturbance occurred in Water-street, near Dover, which quickly gathered a large crowd. As several pistol shots were fired, and a great deal of fighting was indulged in, there was danger for a time that a serious riot would occur. The speedy arrival of the Police, however, separated the combatants and quiet was restored by a vigorous use of the clubs. The only arrests made were those of PATRICK HERMAN, of No. 80 Catharine-street, and MICHAEL HALEY, of No. 43 Oliver-street, who were locked up in the Oak-street Police Station, and will be arraigned this morning at the Tombs Police Court. The trouble is said to have originated on Tuesday, when some Water-street thieves went to Landman's Park and interfered with the members of the William Walsh Association, who were out upon an excursion.

Determined Attempt at Suicide.

JOSEPHINE CLIFTON, aged 23 years, who resides at No. 93 Greene-street, last evening attempted to commit suicide by throwing herself into North River. She was, however, rescued by the Police, and locked up in the Leonard-street Police Station. Soon afterward she was found suspended from her cell door. She was cut down before any injury had resulted and was secured so as to render any further attempts to take her life fruitless.

LOCAL IN NEWS BRIEF.

New-York.

A young bride named ROBINS appeared at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday and charged her husband with abandonment. It was found that he had another wife. The Court ordered the Mormon husband to be locked up.

The New-York Fruit Growers' Club will meet again, at 1:30 P. M. to-day, at Nos. 35 and 37 Park-place. A quantity of fruit from Delaware, Virginia and Eastern Maryland will be exhibited, besides a fine Chinese radish and two splendid specimens of the Japan lily. The meeting is free to the public, and all are invited to attend.

Last evening PATRICK O'CONNELL, a truck driver, ran into a stage of the Madison-avenue line, at the corner of Broadway and White-street, and the driver, JOHN ROGERS, being knocked from his seat to the street by the collision, was so severely injured that he was carried to Bellevue Hospital. O'CONNELL, immediately after the collision, whipped up his horses, but after a chase for three blocks was captured by Officer REED, of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, assisted by citizens, and was locked up at the Central Police Office.

Last evening, about 5 o'clock, an unknown boy, aged about twelve years, was run over at the corner of Forty-fourth-street and Tenth-avenue by car No. 69, of the Tenth-avenue line, and was almost instantly killed. The body was dressed in a striped flannel shirt and gray mixed pantaloons, but there was nothing about it to establish the identity. It was removed to the Forty-seventh-street Police Station, and the Coroner notified to hold an inquest.

A fire occurred last evening in the pawn office of MARKS RINALDO, No. 100 Catharine-street, doing a damage of $300, which is covered by insurance in the Globe and Metropolitan Companies.

A fire last evening in the apartments of JAMES MALONEY, on the top floor of No. 403 East Nineteenth-street, destroyed furniture valued at $300, and did considerable damage by water to the occupants of the lower floors.

About 10 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the premises No. 37 Lispenard-street, which did a damage of $500 to the several occupants before it was extinguished.

New-Jersey.

Preparations for the Newark M. E. Conference Camp Meeting are rapidly in progress. Thirty-seven lots were sold yesterday for an aggregate of $335. It is thought that 100 new tents will be put up next week, and some cottages will also be erected. Hon. Mr. SMITH, of Sussex, is running up one valued at about $400. Bishop SIMPSON is expected to be present and to preach.

Considerable excitement was created on Montgomery-avenue, in Hudson City, yesterday, by the escape of a wild steer from a cattle-yard at West End, which ran through the street at a furious rate. A horse belonging to Mr. MENKLE was being driven up the street by its owner, and attracted the steer's attention. The infuriated animal stood still for a moment, then darting forward, plunged its horns into the horse's side, killing him instantly. The steer was pursued and shot before doing any further mischief.

A party of river thieves last night broke into a freight barge of the Erie Railway Company, lying at the Company's wharf in Jersey City, and removed to their boat six bales of sheeting and two cases of boots. The thieves were then surprised by the watchman on the dock, and took to their boat and put out into the river, but were pursued, when they rowed to the bulkhead of an adjoining pier and deserted their boat, making good their escape. The boat, together with all the stolen goods, was captured.

JOHN L. HELFRICH, a barber, who resided at No. 521 Market-street, Newark, was drowned about 5 o'clock on Tuesday evening. He was out sailing in a boat, which, being overloaded, filled and sank. HELFRICH, in attempting to reach the shore, was drowned. Deceased leaves a wife and two children. At last accounts the body had not been recovered.

General SIEGEL attended the picnic of the Veterans at Baiers' Park, Newark, on Tuesday, and made a short address. He was enthusiastically received.

The journeymen tailors of Newark have resolved to organize under the general act of incorporation, and coöperate with the New-York Union in the movement for higher wages.

The journeymen shoemakers employed at the manufactory of KING & CROMWELL, in Market-street, Newark, left off work in a body yesterday morning, in consequence of an alleged attempt on the part of that firm to cut down the wages.

At a meeting of the journeymen masons, who have been on a strike for some days past, held at their rooms, No. 140 Market-street, Newark, it was resolved to accept the proposition of the employers, to pay $4 per day, and the men will go to work again at that rate, thus ending the strike.

The collections for the Pope in the Diocese of Newark are officially stated at $7,620.

Coroner WHITE held an inquest at Union Hill, N. J., at noon yesterday, on the body of the little girl, MINNIE ROSENBERGE, who was run over and killed on the 6th instant by a car belonging to the North Hudson County Horse Railroad Company. After taking the testimony of several witnesses the jury returned a verdict to the effect that said MINNIE ROSENBERGE was accidentally killed by being run over by a horse car loaded with feed belonging to the North Hudson County Railroad, fully exonerating the driver from all blame and censuring the Company for not having brakes on their feed cars. The driver, GEORGE GELTZ, was under $10,000 bonds to await the result of the investigation.

JOHN MADDEN, the flagman who was in the employ of the Erie Railway, who was run over by a train of cars yesterday morning, died at the Jersey City Hospital last evening in consequence of his injuries. Coroner WARREN was notified, and will hold an inquest.

Grand doings at the elegant and popular Rutherfurd Park Hotel. A full-dress hop is announced for the 19th inst., at which many fashionable and charming ladies of New-York and vicinity will be present.—*World.*

THE GREAT CAMP MEETING AT MERRICK.—The South Side Railroad will run trains from the depot, South 7th-st., Williamsburg, as follows: 8:20, 10:15 A. M.; 3:45, 5:06 and 6:45 P. M. Excursion tickets for the trip, $1.—*Advertisement.*

T. B. BYNNER & CO., 189 Broadway, New-York, watches and jewelry at wholesale.—*Advertisement.*

Beware of the Eggs which vermin lay for next year's crop. Cleanse your premises thoroughly with LYON'S INSECT POWDER, and thus prevent the cockroaches, fleas, moths, bugs and other vermin from overrunning you with their broods next year. Lyon's Powder will do it. Nothing else will. Depot, 21 Park-row, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Mosquito Bites. A never-failing antidote for the poison of mosquitoes, flies and other insects has been found in BURNETT'S KALLISTON, for sale by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

WHY USE POISONOUS DRUGS?—Nature supplies her own remedies. MIDDLETOWN SPRING WATER restores weakened systems, strengthens shattered constitutions. For sale by druggists.
S. H. SCRIPTURE, Agent, No. 193 Broadway.
Send for pamphlets and testimonials.—*Advertisement.*

A want long felt by the public and medical profession has been supplied by the introduction of HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all the interesting news of the week, together with fresh editorial comments.

Among other features of interest are presented the following:

GENERAL TOPICS.—The Indiana Iron Region—Our Great Grain Warehouses—Anecdotes of American Statesmen—Canal and Railroad Companies' Competition in Freights—The Boston Murder—The Great Eclipse—An Overland Trip from East to West—Description of the Great Fish Farm at West Barrington, Mass.—The Saratoga Races.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The Carlist Rising in Spain—The Harvard Crew—Honors to George Peabody and the Poet Longfellow—European Harvests—The Care of the Fenian Prisoners—New Cable Projects—Reinforcements to be sent to Cuba—Earthquakes in Polynesia.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.—The New Republican Organization—The Recent Riots in South Carolina—A Letter to General Butler.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.—The General Conference of Christians—Protestant Progress in Spain—The Cheney Case—Camp Meeting and Sabbath-breaking—The Ecumenical Council.

SCIENTIFIC.—List of Patents Recently Issued at Home and Abroad—Products of Coal—Mineral Caoutchouc.

AGRICULTURAL.—The Fruit-Growers' Club—Blackberries and Potatoe Diggers—Monopoly in Fruit—The Crop Prospects.

LOCAL TOPICS.—The New Post Office—Yellow Fever at Quarantine—Wills of Rufus Lord and Others—Demolition of the Five Points—Seizure of Spanish Gunboats—Sentence of Usurers.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.—The Next Republican Convention—Parties at the South—Tennessee and its Moral—Republican Organization in New-York—The Democratic Indictments of the President—The President and his Detractors—The State Fair at Elmira.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15. Payments invariably in advance.

Are you Going to the Country? If so, don't neglect your teeth. Get a box of DR. LYON'S TOOTH TABLETS, so neat and portable. No scattering or wasting. Try them. Sold by druggists. Depot, 11 Dey-st., New-York.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

Save Money in buying Chromos by going up-stairs. E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., No. 591 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Stereoscopes, Views, Albums, Frames.

MARRIED.

HASCALL—EDDY.—At Morristown, N. J., by Rev. Arthur Mitchell, of Chicago, Rev. THEODORUS B. HASCALL, of Brooklyn, to Miss AMY H. EDDY, of the former place. No cards.

DIED.

BRINCKERHOFF.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Tuesday, Aug. 10, EDWIN RUTHVEN, infant son of Gurdon G. and Cornelia M. Brinckerhoff, aged 4 months and 6 days.

Funeral services at the residence of his parents, 78th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

BARRY.—On Wednesday morning, Aug. 11, at Stamford, Conn., HARRIET W., wife of W. Fred. Barry, and daughter of the late Nathan Starr, of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BAKER.—On Wednesday, Aug. 11, MARY C., wife of Dobel Baker, in the 83d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 223 East 32d-st., on Sixth Day, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock.

CHARLES.—On Monday, Aug. 9, Mrs. MARY CHARLES, widow of Robert Charles, aged 83 years.

Relatives and friends of the family, also those of her son-in-law, H. W. Monroe, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 418 4th-av., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

ELLIS.—On Monday, Aug. 9, Captain RICHARD HOW ELLIS, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of the Marine Society of New-York, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence, foot of 44th-st., South Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

Freehold, Monmouth County, N. J., papers please copy.

FULLER.—At Oakiawn, Newport, R. I., on Wednesday, Aug. 11, DUDLEY B., son of Horace W. and Mary S. Fuller, aged 1 year.

HERRIES.—On Tuesday, Aug. 10, ROBERT SHAW, son of William and Mary R. Herries, aged 2 years, 9 months and 4 days.

His funeral will take place at No. 150 Rutledge-st., near Marcy-av., Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited.

HART.—On Tuesday, Aug. 10, 1869, PATRICK HART, aged 62 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 31 West Warren-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 12th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

MANAHAN.—On Sunday, Aug. 8, Mrs. M. A. L. MANAHAN, at her residence, No. 6 Prince-st., the oldest daughter of Charles and Ann Campbell, the beloved wife of Thomas Manahan, in the 36th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral from the above place, on Thursday, Aug. 12, at 1 o'clock P. M., to Calvary Cemetery. Musical friends are requested to attend.

MERCHANT.—On Monday, Aug. 9, of inflammation of the brain, KATE DE FOREST, infant daughter of Albert T. and Isabel De Forest Merchant, aged 7 months and 19 days.

THOMPSON.—On Monday, Aug. 9, at Bethlehem, Penn., ELEANOR, widow of Major Thompson, in the 84th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to the Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th-st., near 6th-av., on Thursday, the 12th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from which the funeral will take place at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend without further invitation.

TOMES.—On Wednesday, Aug. 11, at his residence, in Derbyshire, England, in the 89th year of his age, FRANCIS TOMES, formerly of this City.

WYCKOFF.—At Flatlands, on Wednesday, Aug. 11, Mrs. SARAH WYCKOFF, wife of Garret P. Wyckoff.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, on Thursday, the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

WOODCOCK.—At Ravenswood, L. I., on Wednesday, Aug. 11, WILLIAM N. WOODCOCK, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Thomas' Church, Ravenswood, on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Boat leaves Peck-slip for Astoria at 11:30 A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MOST CONVENIENT METHOD OF USING CARBOLIC ACID is in the form of SOAPS.
For household, toilet and physicians' purposes. Manufactured, with license under letters patent, solely by JAMES BUCHAN & CO., No. 190 Elizabeth-st.

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PROCESS OF M. TESSIE DU MOTAY, FRANCE. The NEW-YORK OXYGEN GAS COMPANY are now prepared to furnish OXYGEN GAS, at their works in West 41st-st., near 11th-av., in quantities to suit customers, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAIL for Europe, on THURSDAY, 12th inst., will close at this office at 12 M., and at the stations as follows: A and B, 11:45; C and O, 11:30; D and E, 11:15; F and G, 10:30 A. M. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

DYSPEPSIA, PHTHISIS, CONSTIPATION, diarrhœa, nervousness, cured by the REVALENTA FOOD; 70,000 cures; copies gratis on demand, by T. DU BARRY, 163 William-st., N. Y.

POLITICAL.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular meeting of this Association will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING at headquarters, No. 243 Spring-st., at 8 o'clock. The Executive Committee will meet at 7½ o'clock.
ANDREW BLEAKLEY, President.
CHARLES L. GOWDEY, JOSEPH T. POSTER, Secretaries.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

Latest Aspect of the Carlist Movement—Government News of Encounters—Disposition of Prisoners—Hopes of Republicans.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Wednesday, July 28, 1869.

The Carlist movement seems to have proved abortive, at least for the present. The failure to take possession of Pampeluna and Ciudad Real has disheartened the party. There is no doubt that it was part of their plan to seize upon those two important military posts as bases of operation, while a rising in Madrid and the entrance into the Northern provinces of their sympathizers from the other side of the Pyrenees, was to settle the business and seat Don CARLOS on the throne. The prompt action of the Government and the timely discoveries of the recent conspiracies which were mainly set on foot by the clergy, have prevented the realization of their hopes, though their partisans in Madrid say their defeat is only temporary. Yesterday's *Gazette* gives the Government version of the situation.

"The bulk of the Carlist faction," it says, "having been beaten in Piedra Buena on the evening of the 24th, they have dispersed in small groups toward the mountains, closely pursued by the columns of the army. The Carlist chief RAPILLO entered with his party into Almodovar del Campo, and set free the prisoners in the jail. Many of the rebels have asked to be pardoned, explaining that they had been deceived by their chiefs. On the night of the 25th the Military Governor of Pompeluna discovered a Carlist conspiracy, in which figured two retired officers, a sergeant, a priest, a foreigner and two private individuals, one of whom, a man named CORBELLANO, has been killed and the other seriously wounded. The proper legal proceedings are being instituted in the case."

According to the telegraphic dispatches received here up to 2 o'clock this morning the most perfect tranquillity prevailed in the rest of the Peninsula."

To-day's *Gazette* contains only the following notice:

"The factions of Ciudad Real have proceeded in a state of great discouragement toward the Valley of La Alcadia, pursued by four columns. The remains of the party of Sabariegos have gone to the mountains of Toledo by Porenna and Malagon. The columns from the capital of that Province are placed so as to effectually impede their progress. Individual members of the insurgent force are coming in and soliciting pardon from the Government. From the rest of the peninsula we hear of nothing new in the telegrams received up to 2 this morning."

Notwithstanding these assurances on the part of the Government organ, the public mind continues troubled and in many places great excitement prevails. Reports of all kinds reach us in Madrid, some doubtless correct, many the reverse, for there is no country under the sun where it is more difficult for men to speak the truth than in Spain. The whereabouts of Don CARLOS and his trusty Generals ELIO and CABRERA—names that inspire terror even now from the recollection of the deeds which they performed in support of the cause of his uncle Don CARLOS—is unknown, and this mystery gives rise to much anxiety. It is said by one paper that General ELIO is in Navarre at the head of a considerable party, but this is denied by the *Iberia*, and the Government say they have no knowledge of the fact. At Pampeluna on Monday night there was a revival of alarm produced by some peasants amusing themselves firing at the citadel. The sentinels returned the fire but nothing more was heard of the assailants. Strong precautions are being taken to prevent a surprise. Conspiracies are still rife, a number of fresh ones having just been discovered. One was detected in San Sebastian, and its chief turned out to be a priest of the place. The clergy seem implicated everywhere. The *Pueblo* says: "According to reliable information which we have received, there is installed, or soon will be installed, in some of the pueblos of Torrijos in the Province of Toledo, a Carlist conspiracy directed by the gentlemen of the sotana (sutan.) The Government are on the track of those concerned in it." In Valladolid another conspiracy has been discovered and has led to the arrest of Brigadier MOGREVEJO, an ex-Carlist, who was one of the signers of the Convention of Vergara, which put an end to the seven years' civil war. Considerable alarm has been created at Adra and other little sea-coast places, by rumors to the effect that the Carlists contemplate endeavoring to land there, and extra precautions have been taken to prevent their disembarking. The Lieutenant who commanded the hussars in the action between the troops and the Carlists, which was fought at Piedra Buena, has died of his wounds. The popular indignation is intense in some places against the Carlists. In Madrid yesterday the people compelled the sellers of cheap photographs in the Puerto del Sol to destroy all those they had of Don CARLOS and his wife, the Princess MARGARITA. In the Calle de Toledo they forced all the passers-by who wore *boinas* to remove them. The *boina* is the flat round-shaped cap usually worn by the Spanish peasantry. The Carlists have adopted a white one as a distinctive emblem, and seizures of many packages of them have lately been effected in Madrid and other places, together with arms and ammunition.

Some of the prisoners whom the troops have taken have been tried by council of war, and sentenced to be shot. Efforts are being made to induce the Government to refrain from carrying the sentences into effect. This trying the prisoners by councils of war, and not by the ordinary tribunals, is one of the objections to the reëstablishment of the martial law of 1821, and which the Republicans are seeking to make a ground for impeachment against the Administration.

Elopement from Chicago—A Wife Robs her Husband of a Child and Money—A Guilty Twain.

From the Chicago Republican, Aug. 8.

Cases of domestic unhappiness and treachery are unfortunately very numerous of latter years. Divorce suits, resulting from hasty marriages, are so frequent that they excite little more than a passing comment; but where a wife of two and twenty years of married life elopes from her husband, from mere mercenary motives, the circumstances cannot fail to excite emotions of intense disgust in any mind not thoroughly vitiated.

Some two weeks ago the residence of a well-known official, on one of the leading avenues, was a paradise of domestic contentment and apparent conjugal affection, to-day it is forsaken and desolate, and the man's heart is wrung with affliction because of the mean perfidy of a faithless woman. Two-and-twenty years ago he married a very young and very pretty girl. In those days, he was well-to-do in the world, and all was sunshine in the first years of his married life. Several children came to crown the bliss of the young couple, but only two survived the years of infancy, and those are a boy and the girl—the former 13 and the latter 10 years of age. Some few years since, the gentleman engaged in speculation, lost a considerable portion of his property, and to save what yet remained, he had it made over to his wife. There was no apparent change in her demeanor toward him until very lately. About two years ago she made the acquaintance of a gentleman at a fashionable hotel, and the acquaintance imperceptibly ripened into intimacy. The man became a frequent visitor at the lady's house, and generally timed his visits in the absence of the husband. The latter, quite unsuspicious, kept never minding, and never spoke to his wife on the subject. The lady's family reside in New-York State, and one year ago her little girl was sent to school to Canandaigua, where she had remained up to last week. Two weeks ago last Wednesday Mrs. —— told her husband she was going to visit her New-York friends, and made preparations for her journey. He did not object, and all things being ready, she started for the East. After departure, the husband's suspicions were aroused, and making some inquiry at his wife's banking place, he found that she had sold some of the property she had held in trust for him, to the amount of $3,000 in gold, besides taking with her family jewelry, &c., to the amount of $2,000 more. Making further investigation, he discovered that her masculine acquaintance had left the city at about the same period. The infuriated man at once set out on a mission of revenge, and pursued the guilty pair to Canandaigua. There he found that the woman had taken her little girl from school and carried her off. He traced the fugitives to Buffalo, and reached the Tifft House in that city in time to discovered that a lady giving her name as Mrs. MATHEWS, who had just been married, had stopped there with her husband and little girl on the previous night. The clerk thought they had gone to New-York City, and there the outraged husband followed. On reaching the Metropolis he found the birds had flown, and took the backward track for Buffalo once more. There he found that the runaways had taken passage by the Great Western Road to some point West. Disheartened and disgusted, the poor gentleman returned to his blighted roof-tree, but still hopes to come even with his betrayers, and, what is far dearer to a father's heart, recover his lost child.

Terrible Murder in Missouri—Reckless Action of the Murderer.

From the St. Louis Republican, Aug. 6.

On Wednesday afternoon WILLIAM SCHUBKEGAL, a resident of Mascoutah, a barber by profession, was murdered in cold blood by a man whose name is given as HENRY GATE or GADE. It appears that the murdered man, the murderer and several other parties, just prior to the committal of the murder, were assembled in one of the beer saloons of the place, and were laughing and joking with each other. The deceased is described as having been a man of very even temper and fond of a joke, and that he and the murderer had been indulging in jokes at each other's expense. The murderer, who it is said has been following the business of butcher, immediately left the saloon, and proceeded to the shop, where he had been to work, which is two or three squares distant, and there armed himself with a large butcher-knife, and returning to the saloon, found SCHUBKEGAL sitting by a table drinking a glass of wine, when he remarked to the latter that he intended to kill him, and immediately drew the knife, made a cut in the left side, and, drawing the knife across the abdomen, the man's intestines rushed out, when he fell forward to the floor and immediately expired. After the commission of this horrible crime, the murderer walked up to the bar-counter, and, striking the knife hard on the top of the counter, it is said that the knife-blade broke in two or three places. The murderer then coolly and deliberately walked out of the back door of the saloon, with the view of effecting an escape, but the Town Marshal, aided by some of the citizens, arrested him before he had gone far. Rumor says that upon being arrested he expressed a regret that he was without weapons, for that if he had them he would also kill the parties who effected his arrest. The culprit was incarcerated in the town jail or calaboose, where he attempted to take his own life by cutting his throat with a penknife, which he had in his possession. In this, however, he was foiled, and only succeeded in making a slight wound in the neck, which was dressed by one of the surgeons of the place. Late in the evening the murderer was conveyed to Belleville under a strong guard, and placed in the County Jail for safe keeping. The news of this horrible affair created intense excitement in Mascoutah, and at one time it was thought the murderer would be hanged on the spot.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.	
Birmingham-st., No. 7, 20x37.6, 6-7 part	$750
Horatio-st., s. s., 85 ft. e. of Washington-st., 92x87.5	29,000
Stanton-st., n. s., 26.6 ft. e. of Attorney-st., 24.6x70	nom.
46th-st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of 1st-av., 27.6x75	15,600
51st-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100.5	15,000
51st-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100.5	11,375
57th-st., n. s., 113.5½ ft. w. of Avenue A, 16x100.4	15,500
116th-st., n. s., 420 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100.10	nom.
2d-av., s. e. corner of 43d-st., 20.5x81	27,000
9th-av., e. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 56th-st., 40.3x100x27.9½x100.9½	10,000
Leases Recorded.	
East Houston-st., No. 168, 2 years, per year	$540
Lafayette-place, No. 11, 5 years, per year	6,000
8th-av., No. 122, 2 years, per year	1,800
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Dean-st., s. s., 90 ft. w. of Hudson-av., 10x94.5x7x20x100x30	$10,500
Furman-st., s. s., 282.3 ft. e. of Bushwick Boulevard, 100x172x125x141	2,600
Jefferson-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Stuyvesant-av., 25x100	650
Monroe-st. and Bay-av., s. e. corner, 75x100	275
Section No. 166 on United Freeman's Land Association, No. 3 Greenfield, 160x100	230
South 5th and 7th sts., s. w. corner, 20x71.6	4,242
Stockholm-st., s. s., 525 ft. e. of Evergreen-av., 50x100	3,800
Sullivan-st., s. s., 220 ft. e. of Van Brunt-st., 20x100	600
Van Buren-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 25x100	2,000
William-st., n. s., 106.8 ft. e. of Van Brunt-st., 16.8x100	3,000
Bushwick-av., e. s., 71.3 ft. s. of Cooper and Haynes' land, 24x188	2,000
Butler-av., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Division-av., 25x100	600
De Kalb-av., s. s., 188.10 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 19.5½x100	5,000
Fulton-av., n. s., 127.2 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., 25x84	8,750
Montrose-av., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Bushwick Boulevard, 25x100	5,025
Nassau-av., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Eckford-st., 25x100	3,250
Tompkins-av., e. s., 62.6 ft. s. of Van Buren-st., 18.9x100	6,500
Tompkins and Greene avs., n. e. corner, dated Jan. 4, 1869, 25x100	2,500
Tompkins and Greene avs., n. e. corner, 25x100, dated April 10, 1869	3,000
½ part of lots Nos. 4 and 5, block H, map C. C., East New-York; ½ part of lots Nos. 1, 2 and 3, block O, map C. C. East New-York; ½ part of lot No. 13, block N, map C. C., East New-York; ½ part of lot No. 23, block J, map C. C., East New-York; ½ part of lots Nos. 6 and 7, block H, map C. C., East New-York	791
Lots Nos. 7 and 9, James B. Clarke's map, Fifth Ward, 40.6x119.10	1,400
Lots Nos. 254 and 255, map of Parmentier Garden	3,000
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
Morrisania.	
Cortlandt-av., w. s., lot No. 439, Melrose South, 50x100	$6,000
New-Rochelle.	
Rose-st., s. w. s., 604 ft. s. e. of Huguenot-st., 30x137	$1,250
Centre-st. and Beauchamp-av., s. w. cor., 82x215; Centre-st., s. w. s. Davis-av., 302x432	12,000
North Salem.	
Purdy's Station to Ridgefield road, Reuben Sleight's property, 6 acres	$2,000
Yonkers.	
Lots Nos. 31, 37 and 38, R. Archer's property, each 25x80	$1,755
Walnut-st., 1,250 ft. e. of Tuckahoe road, 200x300	810
QUEENS COUNTY.	
Astoria.	
Broadway, s. w. s., 25x100, Matteson's	$750
Flushing.	
Flushing and Jamaica turnpike, w. s., adjoining Smart's, 3 99-100 acres, Williams'	$5,500
Road from Manhasset turnpike to Van Zandt's Point, e. s., adjoining Douglass', 22 acres and building	23,014
Hempstead.	
Main-st., e. s., adjoining Hart's, 20x172, Hart's	$800
Road from Molineaux Mills to New-Bridge, e. s., 74 acres, Reimer's	20,000
Far Rockaway.	
Madison-st., e. s., 10 lots, 88.3x250x74.5x250	$510
Oyster Bay.	
South Oyster Bay turnpike, s. s., adjoining Williams', 5 acres, Jones'	$1,000
Hicksville road, e. s., adjoining Carr's, 4 acres, Carr's	400
Bethpage Turnpike road, n. s., adjoining Forstman's, 76 acres, Courtois'	9,500
North Plains lot, adjoining Jackson's, 15 acres and building, Nicolaus'	3,000
Jamaica.	
Jericho Turnpike road, n. s., adjoining Everett's, 40 acres, Geo. Smith's	$13,000
Newtown.	
Lots Nos. 308 to 322, and 370 to 384, each 25x100, Vanmater's	$780
Road to Penny Bridge, n. s., adjoining Edwards', 1 acre and buildings, Bowne's	6,000
Unionville.	
Johnson-av., w. s., 450 ft. s. of Clinton-place, 75x100, Hunter's	$1,050
Woodhaven.	
Shoe and Leather-st. and Park-place, n. e. corner, 100x200, Pitkins'	$360
NEW-JERSEY.	
Hudson City.	
Colden-st., s. s., lots Nos. 4, 5, plot No. 2, Bramhall and others' map, 50x100	$1,600
Lot No. 333, map West Hoboken Land Association, 25x100	500
Bergen-st., w. s., lots Nos. 107, 108, block No. 10, Van Vorst's map, 50x100	1,200
Hoboken.	
Lot No. 31, block No. 74, Coster's estate	$400
N. s. of 1st-st. and 40 ft. w. of Clinton-st., 40x80	3,600
Hoboken-st., e. s., adjoining property of Robert Johnson, 50x100	2,000
Jersey City.	
South 1st-st., s. s., 16.8 ft. w. of Monmouth-st., 16.8x50	$4,400
Lot No. 22, block A, Van Vorst's map, 25x100	5,331
Greenville.	
Linden-av., lot No. 15, block No. 5, Hudson County Land and Improvement Company's map, 25x100	$1,600

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE—A large house, containing twelve rooms, with stable, coach-house, &c., beautifully situated on 7th-st., six minutes' walk from the station, and standing on about one acre of land; the ornamental and shade trees are well-grown, and there are flower and kitchen gardens. Apply to JOHN MAYER, No. 23 East Washington-place, New-York.

LOTS AT UNION TOWN, N. J.—50 BY 150 feet, from $150 to $250; monthly payments, $20, cash, and $10 per month; only one hour from New-York, on the Philadelphia Railroad; fourteen trains daily. For tickets to visit the property, inquire of THOS. BARCLAY, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner of Pine.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 6 P. M.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE—A property on 5th-av., 50x100, all covered with first-class buildings; suitable for a hotel, club or institution; located near 42d-st.; price $160,000; ground in fee. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY FOR sale or exchange corner 23d-st. and 1st-av.; two sawing, planing and veneering mills in running order, and paying handsomely. For further information apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, No. 226 East 31st-st.; is in good order. For permits, &c., apply to R. & R. LAVERY, No. 243 Grand-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

TO RENT—PART OF REAR OFFICE, FIRST floor, No. 202 Broadway. Inquire on premises.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKMAN-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY FRENCH-ROOF house, with basement and sub-cellar, containing fourteen rooms, heater, range, gas, hot and cold water, bath, &c.; rent $650 per annum; possession 1st September. Apply on the premises from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M., at No. 37 Devoe-st., Brooklyn, E. D.; convenient to two lines of City cars.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A THREE-STORY HOUSE; rent about $1,200. Address H., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS

OF THE

Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company.

OF ILLINOIS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

The Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad, upon whose property these bonds are issued, is now in process of construction, its termini being the Cities of Danville and Pekin, both in Illinois. The length of the road is 117 5-100 miles, its capital stock $3,000,000. The grading, bridging, and all the work necessary to perfect a complete roadway has been already done, and the whole line is ready for the rails. These are rapidly being put down, and a portion of the road is now in successful operation. It is expected that the whole road will be completed early the coming Autumn.

These bonds are convertible into stock at par at the option of the holder, and may be registered in the name of the owner at any time if desired. The total amount of bonds is limited to $2,000,000. The security offered is, as we shall show, the very best. Already sums nearly equal to the total amount of the bonds to be issued have been expended on the road. The bonds, averaging less than $18,000 per mile, are secured by a first mortgage on the whole road and entire property of the Company. The road runs east and west, on the line of the principal and oldest emigrant wagon road in the State, passing through several populous towns and cities, and the richest agricultural district in Illinois—in a word, through the garden of the Garden State. Its local business alone will suffice to make it a first-class paying road, while, with its connections with many principal lines, its through trade must be such as to make it one of the most profitable in the country.

The road will be consolidated with the line from Danville to Indianapolis, making a line of 210 miles. At Indianapolis connection will be made with all the through lines to New-York and Baltimore; at Danville with the Toledo, Wabash and Western. In fact, the road will form a main link in the direct communication of the principal Atlantic cities with southern Illinois, with Keokuk and Burlington, Iowa, and thence with Omaha and the Pacific.

It will complete a direct line from Boston to Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Omaha and the far West, via Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, and the Bellefontaine Railroad to Indianapolis and Danville, or via Toledo and Wabash and Western Road.

It will form the most direct line from New-York to the same points West via the New-York Central, Lake Shore and Bellefontaine Roads, to Indianapolis and Danville; or via the Erie, Atlantic and Great Western, to Dayton, Ohio; and via Indiana Central, to Indianapolis. Danville. Bloomington, &c.; as well as from Philadelphia, via the Pennsylvania Central to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Columbus, Dayton and Indianapolis.

It will form an important link in the communication of Baltimore and the South with the Great West, the Northwest and the Pacific via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to Parkersburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Danville and Peoria.

Thus, with the combined advantages of a certainty of a remunerative local business and a through business, which, as a connecting link to so many diverging and principal lines, it must necessarily have, it is reasonable to presume that the earnings of this road must exceed, in proportion to its length, those of any other railroad in Illinois. The following table shows the earnings of some of the principal railroads in Illinois:

Railroads.	Miles road.	Earnings per mile.
Chicago, Alton and St. Louis	280	$13,900
Chicago and Northwestern	1,152	11,670
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	410	10,012
Toledo, Wabash and Western	521	7,261
Illinois Central	708	10,115

It is safe to estimate the receipts of the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad for the first year at $12,000 per mile, or on 117.05 miles, $1,404,600.

FIRST YEAR.

Receipts, as estimated		$1,404,600
Estimated expenses as follows:		
Operating expenses, 50 per cent	$702,300	
Interest on $2,000,000 gold bonds, 7 per cent	140,000	
Premium, 40 per cent. on $140,000 gold	56,000	
Set aside as Sinking Fund	10,000—	908,300
Leaving a net profit over interest and expenses		$496,300

Or over 16 per cent. for dividends on the capital stock the first year of its operation. Without doubt, a progressive increase thereafter, each year, would be the result. The geographical location of the road is alone sufficient to convince all of its great value and usefulness.

The stock of the Rock Island and the Illinois Central, the Chicago and Alton, Burlington and Quincy Roads, are all selling at from above par to nearly 200, while none of them are more favorably located, and the competition with either is much greater than this can have. There is no reason why the stock of this road shall not sell as high as either of the above. Hence the privilege of converting these bonds into stock of this Company at par any time desired greatly increases their value.

After having personally and thoroughly examined this road, we accepted the agency for negotiating its bonds. We now offer them at 95 and accrued interest in currency. With the utmost confidence we recommend them as a reliable and safe security and profitable investment.

At the present price they pay 10 per cent. currency—over 45 per cent. more than the same amount invested in Five-twenty Bonds—besides the advantage of being free from tax, and the prospect of a speedy advance in the stock of the road on completion, into which they may be converted.

Government Bonds and Gold received at their market value in exchange without commission. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge.

Full particulars furnished by the undersigned, financial agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &C.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, AND NO. 28 STATE-ST., BOSTON.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON, AND STERLING CREDITS.

DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.

BUY AND SELL MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

LOST OR STOLEN.

Four Certificates of the Capital Stock of the Panama Railroad Company, in the name of John Cartwright, Lieutenant R. N., viz.:

No. 7,960 for	30 shares.
No. 8,066 for	5 shares.
No. 9,340 for	18 shares.
No. 12,985 for	21 shares.
Total	74 shares.

Transfer has been stopped by notice to the Company. Any person giving information in regard to said certificates at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., will be suitably rewarded.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CAUTION NOT TO RECEIVE.—LOST or stolen, TWO NOTES, payable on demand to the order of H. F. Vail, Esq., Cashier; each for $60,000; one dated Aug. 5, the other Aug. 7, 1869.

The finder will oblige by returning them to the makers.

A. A. LOW & BROTHERS.

FINANCIAL.

A Choice Security.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND R. R.

COUPON AND REGISTERED.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold

Interest SEVEN per cent., GOLD, per annum, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, payable in New-York, January and July.

The road upon which these securities are based is one of first-class importance. It spans the State of New-York from its metropolis to its northern borders. No public work of greater magnitude or of fairer promise for utility and profit has ever been undertaken in this State.

Its Northern terminus is at the City of Oswego, on Lake Ontario. From this point it traverses, in the direction of New-York, the rich and populous counties of Oswego, Oneida, Madison, Cayuga, Onondaga, Cortland, Chenango, Otsego, Delaware, Sullivan, Ulster and Orange, where it strikes the borders of New-Jersey, whence it continues under another name and a separate charter obtained from that State, to the City of New-York. The last-named division is now in course of construction. The entire length of the road is upward of 400 miles.

The road is admirably located for securing a large and profitable business. The northern section of New-Jersey, through which it passes, is one of the most healthful and picturesque regions in the vicinity of New-York. It only needs the additional attraction of the railroad facilities which this line will afford to transform it into a wealthy and populous suburb of the metropolis, thus securing to that division of the road a large and constantly increasing local business.

The other and main division traverses the entire length of the great Midland Counties of New-York, which have been hitherto almost destitute of railroad facilities. These counties are as fertile and productive as any in the State; and as this road will furnish them their much-needed facilities for transportation and travel, it cannot fail to command, throughout its entire length, a large and remunerative local business.

Its advantages for through business, both Northern and Western, are also unsurpassed. It shortens the railroad connections of the City of New-York with Oswego and Canada forty-five miles; and, by means of a branch to Auburn, where it connects with the New-York Central, it shortens that connection with Buffalo and the West seventy miles. These are important advantages. Taken in connection with its thorough construction, its easy grades, and its freedom from sharp curves, it cannot fail to compete successfully with any and all other roads for through business. Possessing such superior advantages for commanding both local and through business, and being one of the trunk lines of road starting from the great commercial centre of the Union, there would seem to be no room to doubt that the road will prove to be one of the most remunerative in the country.

Its construction has been undertaken under financial auspices equally favorable. The citizens of the Midland Counties, feeling the urgent need of railroad facilities, have made subscriptions to its capital stock to the amount of six millions of dollars. The larger share of these subscriptions has been made by towns and cities in their corporate capacity, and for which they paid in town and city bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest. These bonds being made by law exempt from local and municipal taxation, when held in any county through which the road passes, the Company have found ready sale for them at par and interest whenever they had occasion to use the proceeds, thus rendering the subscriptions for which they were given in payment equivalent to cash. The Company, therefore, commence its undertaking with a paid-up capital of $6,000,000, which, it is believed, *is a larger capital than any other railroad enterprise in this country has ever been started with.*

By express provisions of law the towns and cities which have thus subscribed for and now hold a majority of the capital stock of the Company, can never dispose of it, whatever the market price may be, without the consent of a majority of the tax-payers in the respective towns and cities. This virtually may be deemed a perpetual prohibition of sale, whereby the control of the road will remain forever with the farmers and business men residing on its line, who, of all others, are the parties most interested in its success, and thus save it from the hazards of being made a foot-ball of stock operators and speculators.

To provide the balance of the means that may be found requiste to complete and equip the road, the Company has adopted the usual method of issuing bonds secured by a first mortgage on its property. That mortgage has been executed. It conveys to A. A. Low, Geo. Opdyke and Delos De Wolf, in trust, to be held as security for the bondholders, the entire road and its branches, from Oswego to the State line of New-Jersey, together with its equipment, franchise, and all other property of the Company appertaining thereto. *It also provides that the issue of bonds shall be strictly limited to $20,000 per mile of road actually built and in running order.*

The Company is prosecuting its work with great energy, and doing it in the most substantial manner. It expects to have one hundred and forty-seven miles of its road finished by the 1st October next, namely, that portion of its main line running from Oswego to Sidney Plains, the point of intersection with the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, together with a branch to New-Berlin. Nearly the whole cost of this portion has been defrayed by the stock subscriptions raised along this part of the line. The grading, masonry and bridging of that portion of the line is already about completed, and not less than sixty miles of track laid. The work is also making good progress on other divisions of the road. It is the expectation of the Company, if not retarded by unforeseen obstacles, to have the entire road completed within the ensuing calendar year.

In offering these securities to the public, it is due to the Company to say that, in the preparation of their bonds and the mortgage under which they are issued, they have cheerfully adopted every suggestion that we have deemed essential to render them the most perfect and attractive railroad security on the market. The mortgage provides that, in case of default, for a period of four months, in the payment of interest, the bonds shall become due; and it empowers the trustees, in that event, to take possession of the road and all other property covered in the mortgage, and to use or sell the same for the benefit of the bondholders. This we deem a most important provision, as it avoids all the delays and dangers of litigation in case of default.

The bonds are issued with coupons; but they provide for registration and reconversion into coupon bonds at the option of the holders. Or, if any holder so elect, he may, by surrendering the coupons, convert them into permanent registered bonds.

The bonds are payable in twenty-five years from the 1st of July last. They are payable in gold coin of the United States. They bear gold interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July, free of Government tax.

In view of the $6,000,000 paid-up capital of the corporation issuing these bonds; the importance of the road and its admirable location for commanding profitable local and through business; its proximity to the City of New-York; its wise protection from the control of stock operators and speculators; the good judgment and energy displayed by those charged with its projection and construction; the valuable provisions contained in the mortgage; the right to convert the bonds from coupon into registered, and to reconvert them; the *sound currency* in which they are payable, and the high rate of interest they bear—in view of all these assuring facts, we feel amply warranted in commending these bonds as one of the safest and most inviting railroad securities ever offered to the public.

We are authorized for the present to sell them at *par* and accrued interest in currency. But the Company reserves to itself the right to enhance the price at any time it may elect.

For sale by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

No. 25 Nassau-St.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS,

Due in 1877. Interest payable April and October, in this City. Knowing this to be a first-class investment, this mortgage being issued at the rate of only $14,000 per mile on a total length of 160 miles of road, we have no hesitancy in offering the above bonds to the public. For particulars inquire of

CHARLES A. MEIGS & SON,
NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 3, 1869.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by this Company to the 16th inst. from the holders of the bonds of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, and the Indianapolis, Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad Company, maturing in 1870, for the sale to this Company of all or any portion of said bonds. Proposals may be sent to the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York, or to the undersigned. The Company reserves the right to accept or reject any or all of said proposals.

By order of the Finance Committee.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 & 18 Nassau St., New York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	122¾	124¼	5-20 Coupon, '67	121⅛	122⅛
Coupon, 1881	123⅝	124¼	5-20 Coupon, '68	121¼	121½
5-20 Regis., 1862	122⅝	123	10-40 Regist'd	112	112¼
5-20 Coupon, '62	124⅛	124½	10-40 Coupon	115	115¼
5-20 Coupon, '64	122⅞	123⅛	Gold	135⅛	135¼
5-20 Coupon, '65	122⅞	123⅛	U. S. Cur. Pac.	110¼	110½
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	121⅛	121⅜			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS,

INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY AT THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.

COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENT IN CASH	$14,800,000
AMOUNT OF FIRST MORTGAGE	6,000,000

The receipts of the road are steadily increasing, and will exceed $2,000,000 for present year.

Receipts for month of July $160,150, against $98,218 for same month in 1868.

We are authorized to offer for sale $500,000 of these bonds at

85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING,

NO. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co

25 NASSAU ST. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.

OFFICE OF WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., TRANSFER AGENTS,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1869.

The books for the transfer of the stock of this Company will close on TUESDAY, the 10th day of August, 1869, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of enabling the persons holding stock at that time to convert the same into the guaranteed stock to be issued in exchange therefor.

The stock to be issued in exchange will be entitled to dividends at the rate of seven per centum per annum, payable quarterly on the Tuesday following the first Monday of January, April, July and October in each year, out of the rental reserved under the lease to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and such dividends will be payable free of the income tax of the United States Government, and of all taxes which may be collected in any manner through or by means of the corporation owning the road, or the corporation leasing the same—the payment of all such taxes being assumed by the lessee.

One hundred and seventy-one shares will be issued in exchange for each one hundred shares of the present stock. Persons entitled to receive the fractional part of a share will receive scrip not entitled to dividends until aggregated.

The fractional part of a share due in exchange being three-sevenths of a share on every one hundred shares, will be converted, and the avails included in the cash dividend to be hereafter made out of the surplus assets of the Company when outstanding accounts shall be settled.

The books will be opened for the exchange of stocks on TUESDAY, the 24th day of August, 1869.

By order of the Executive Committee.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
Transfer Agents, No. 27 Pine-st.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

NO. 13 BROAD-ST.

LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL	$1,000,000
PAID IN	$500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.	G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.	T. S. MARLOR.
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.	JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting.
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.	R. W. MARTIN, Jr., R. W. Martin, Jr., & Co.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro.	JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.	L. J. VAN BOSKERCK, Lockwood & Co.
	JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business.

Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.

Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.

JOHN BONNER, President.
D. W. BEEDAN, Manager.

WATERTOWN,
MADISON CITY,
RACINE,
KENOSHA, WISCONSIN,

all COUNTY, CITY and TOWN BONDS of WISCONSIN, IOWA, ILLINOIS and other WESTERN STATES issued in aid of RAILROADS OR MUNICIPAL purposes, now in default of interest, wanted at fair rates, by

GEO. C. DUNBAR,
No. 7 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 CITY LUNATIC ASYLUM STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, Aug. 31, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of three hundred thousand dollars of "City Lunatic Asylum Stock," authorized by chapter 58, Laws of 1869, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor July 29, 1869. Said stock is to be issued for the purpose of providing additional buildings for lunatics in the City of New-York, and will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, to wit: On the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the first day of August, 1889. The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premiums thereon. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment. Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for City Lunatic Asylum Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller. The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,
Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, AUG. 3, 1869.

FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK, A. S. HATCH.

Office of FISK & HATCH,
Bankers & Dealers in Gov'nt Securities.
No. 5 Nassau Street, New York.
Opposite U. S. Sub Treasury.

We receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on balances. We make collections on all points in the United States and Canada, and issue Certificates of Deposit available in all parts of the Union.

We buy and sell, at current rates, all classes of Government Securities, and the Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company; also Gold and Silver coin and Gold coupons.

We buy and sell at the Stock Exchange miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, on commission, for cash.

We offer also the United States Six-per-cent. Thirty-Year Currency Bonds, issued in aid of the Pacific Railroad, which are widely esteemed by moneyed corporations, as the longest Six-per-cent. Government Bond in the market.

Communications and inquiries by Mail or Telegraph will receive attention.

FISK & HATCH.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

CITY OF BROOKLYN
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,

Maturing at various dates, for sale upon favorable terms by JAY COOKE & CO., Agents for the City.

AMERICAN EXPRESS,
ADAMS EXPRESS,
SCRIP DIVIDEND CERTIFICATES wanted.
NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND and LONDON TELEGRAPH STOCK for sale by
GEORGE C. DUNBAR,
No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD Stocks and Bonds, Insurance, Bank, Gaslight and Manufacturing Stocks. Also, a large variety of Railroad Bonds and other Securities, paying good dividends, at low rates for investment, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

DIVIDENDS.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.

THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Office No. 141 Broadway, July 29, 1869.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable free of Government tax, on MONDAY, Aug. 2, 1869, at this office.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, July 26, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on the Capital Stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 20th day of August next, at the office of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., New-York. They have also declared a like Dividend on the Interest Certificates of the Company, payable on the same day, at the office of the Union Trust Company, New York. Holders will be required to present their interest certificates that the payment of the dividend may be indorsed thereon. The stock transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 31st day of July, instant, and remain closed until further notice.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 155 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent., and Government tax, has this day been declared by the Directors, payable on and after the 14th inst.

A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight.
6 PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $6,512,555 36.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LAWYER OF EXPERIENCE, NOW in active practice in the South, desires to remove to New-York and form a copartnership with some lawyer doing a good business. References as to character and ability given. Address A. B., Post Office Box No. 303.

AN EDITOR OF LONG EXPERIENCE on New-York dailies is open to an engagement on a lively out-of-town paper as manager or otherwise, or would purchase, part or entire interest. Address B., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

A MEMBER OF THE NEW-YORK Stock Exchange desires to form a copartnership with a capitalist, for the purpose of transacting a banking and stock commission business. Address STOCK EXCHANGE, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

NEW-YORK, July 31, 1869.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of HOLMES & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. SAMUEL HOLMES retiring from the firm.

SAMUEL HOLMES,
SAMUEL H. HOLMES,
ISAAC H. HOLMES,
LEWIS D. JACKSON.

The business will be continued as heretofore, under the firm of HOLMES & CO., at No. 814 Broadway, nearly opposite to 11th-st.

SAMUEL H. HOLMES,
ISAAC H. HOLMES,
LEWIS D. JACKSON.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 20,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MISCELLANEOUS.

$100 PER DAY DISCONTINUED.

Having obtained an extensive and wide-spread sale for our "CENTURY" brand of Fine-Cut Chewing Tobacco, we desire to announce that we shall not pack daily $100 in the small tin-foil papers after this date, July 1, its merits being so favorably recognized that this inducement is no longer necessary. To avoid misapprehension, however, we would add that we shall continue to pack orders for elegant Meerschaum Pipes in our "YACHT CLUB" and "EUREKA" brands of Smoking Tobacco.

The "YACHT CLUB" is devoid of Nicotine, and cannot injure the health, and is especially recommended to people of sedentary occupations or nervous constitutions. The trade are invited to send for circulars.

P. LORILLARD, New-York.

MONTANA.

THE GREAT AND POPULAR AMERICAN CORDIAL.

Superior to all European products. Taken before or after dinner a sovereign cure for dyspepsia. Slightly iced a delicious tonic refreshment. Advantageously replaces bitters in all mixed drinks.

H. A. CHALVIN, Sole Proprietor, 121 Fulton-st.

TWO DOUBLE CLUB KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 30 gallons each. To be seen at No. 391 Pearl-st., up stairs.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 24th day of July, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM L. STONE and JOHN T. BARRON, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudicated bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 27th day of August, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARCUS GOULD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Marcus Gould, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of September, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of July, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

jy29-law3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM M. PURDY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William M. Purdy, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of August, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of I. T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Aug. 3, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 2,465.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY E. DIBBLEE, DAVID P. BINGLEY and JOHN J. KRAUSS.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Henry E. Dibblee, David P. Bingley and John J. Krauss, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 9th day of August, 1869.

JAMES R. CLARK, Jr., Assignee,
No. 142 Duane-st.

au12-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY E. DIBBLEE, JOHN J. KRAUSS and DAVID P. BINGLEY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at No. 57 Broadway, New-York City, on the 28th day of August, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy, in said district, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—New-York, Aug. 9, 1869.

JAMES R. CLARK, Jr., Assignee.

CHARLES H. SMITH, Attorney for Assignee, No. 243 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM M. BABBOTT, bankrupt.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 16th day of March, A. D. 1869.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William M. Babbott, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

jy29-law3wTh*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES T. DRUMGOLD and WILLIAM L. PROCH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James T. Drumgold and William L. Proch, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 29th day of April, A. D. 1869.

LIONEL MOSES, Assignee,
No. 52 Beaver-st.

au12-law3wTh*

DRY GOODS.

REMOVAL.

HOLMES & CO.

HAVE REMOVED TO

No. 814 Broadway,

Nearly Opposite 11th-st.,

Where they will open, in a short time, a full assortment of

Dry Goods,

HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES.

ALSO, HANDSOME STYLES OF

New Dress Goods.

R. H. MACY.

You will find all Summer a full assortment of HOUSE KEEPING and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, SMALL WARES, MILLINERY GOODS, &c., AT POPULAR PRICES, at

R. H. MACY'S,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

TOYS.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF EVERY description of toys, at STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer—Commercial Salesroom No. 8 Cortlandt-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.

BARKER & THEALL will sell by auction THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the Commercial Salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st., a general assortment of household furniture, &c., viz.: Parlor suites in reps and haircloth, fine walnut bedroom suites, sofas, chairs, mirrors, wardrobes, bookcases, fine walnut bedsteads, bureaus, hair and husk mattresses, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, silver-plated ware, &c. Also, office desks, fire-proof safes.

Also, two rosewood piano-fortes, one by Stoddard & Dunham, and one by Lafont & Co., Boston.

Catalogues now ready at No. 8 Cortlandt-st.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

WILL BE SOLD ON SATURDAY, Aug. 14, at 12 o'clock, at Navy-yard, Brooklyn, (by order Rear-Admiral S. W. Godon, Commandant,) U. S. side-wheel steamer *Algonquin*, as she now lies, 974 tons, old measurement; length, 240 feet; beam, 35 feet; depth, 12 feet; with spars, rigging, sails, anchor, chain, boats, &c.

JOHN G. PERZEL & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 50 Stone-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, AUG. 13, AT 10 A. M., AT the Central Salerooms, Willoughby-st., corner Pearl, Brooklyn—Regular weekly sale: Rosewood pianos, mirrors, parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, velvet and other carpets, two marble-top counters, suitable for grocery-store; large truck, &c.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to warrant speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 39 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 8 City Hall-place.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOtence, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last 40 years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. H. D. GRINDLE, NO. 190 WEST 26th-st., near 6th-av.—Consultation and treatment strictly confidential and private for all complaints, from whatever cause produced. Complete restoration of manly vigor even to the aged.

A $5 BOTTLE OF DR. HUNTER'S Botanic Cordial restores the vigor of youth in ten days; gives health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated. Forty years' practice. New office, No. 56 Bond-st.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5.

DR. HARRISON MAY BE FOUND IN his office, No. 177 Bleecker-st., at all hours. Correspondence, consultations and office strictly private. Previous success in treatment is a guarantee of speedy cure.

ALL THE WORST PRIVATE DISEASES cured immediately by Dr. EVANS, No. 34 Chatham-st.; also, manhood restored by his Life Elixir.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

The largest stock in the City.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, STATIONERS and printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane, supply everything in their line at lowest price. Call and see.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wed'sday, Aug. 11	Malta, Thursday, Aug. 26
Palmyra, Thursday, Aug. 12	Cuba, Wednesday, Sept. 1
Java, Wednesday, Aug. 18	Tarifa, Thursday, Sept. 2
Aleppo, Thursday, Aug. 19	China, Wednesday, Sept. 8
Scotia, Wedn'sday, Aug. 25	Tripoli, Thursday, Sept. 9

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying emigrants, First Cabin.....$130, gold. Second Cabin.....$80, gold. First Cabin to Paris.....$145, gold.

By the Thursday and Saturday steamers, First Cabin.....$80, gold. Steerage.....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage, apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAN..SATURDAY, Aug. 21
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, Sept. 4
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Sept. 18
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT...SATURDAY, Oct. 2

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:)

TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $75.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

CALEDONIA.....Aug. 14	BRITANNIA.....Sept. 4
CAMBRIA.......Aug. 21	COLUMBIA......Sept. 11
IOWA..........Aug. 28	EUROPA........Sept. 18

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, Aug. 14, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 21, 1 P. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax)..........Tuesday, Aug. 24, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.

COLORADO, 3,015 tons.......Aug. 18, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, 3,392 tons.......Aug. 25, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN, 2,865 tons......Sept. 1, at 1½ P. M.
IDAHO, 3,132 tons..........Sept. 8, at 4 P. M.
MINNESOTA, 2,965 tons......Sept. 15, at 1½ P. M.
NEVADA, 3,125 tons.........Sept. 22, at 4 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE..........(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE..........(Currency)..$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 47 North River.

ERIN, WEBSTER, Saturday, Aug. 14, at 10 A. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, Saturday, Aug. 21, at 2 P. M.
THE QUEEN, GROGAN, Saturday, Aug. 28, at 9 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP.

CALLING AT SOUTHAMPTON.
INMAN LINE.

CITY OF DUBLIN..........Sept. 1

And monthly throughout the season.

RATES OF STEERAGE PASSAGE:

For freight or passage apply to
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$150 to $200, $75.
according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board, and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

AUG. 21—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain CONNER, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Captain HUDSON.

Steamer leaving Aug. 11 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco Sept. 4 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, Aug. 20. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Capt. GEO. W. PALMER, THURSDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.

The splendid new steamers

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Tuesday, Aug. 17.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Monday, Sept. 6.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, via Nassau, Aug. 12
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..........Aug. 19
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE..........Aug. 26

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Oct. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

TWICE A WEEK,
WEDNESDAYS
AND
SATURDAYS.

The steamships

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 14, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, Aug 18, from Pier No. 16 East River at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Aug. 21, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

RAPIDAN, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

TO SAVANNAH AND
POINTS IN THE INTERIOR OF GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.

THE BLACK STAR LINE
OF STEAMSHIPS

Having withdrawn from the associated lines, will run a semi-weekly Independent line commencing with the steamship MONTGOMERY, to leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, 1869, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.
Freight received at all times under covered pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

PASSENGERS ABOUT TO MAKE a sea voyage can obtain a specific for sea sickness at No. 23 Nassau-street, Room No. 20. Cut this out.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE,

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer

MERCEDITA, Captain STARKEY,

on SATURDAY, Aug. 14, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf ports.

For freight or passage, apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. WASHINGTON..GAGER.......Saturday, Aug. 14
CORTES...........NELSON......Saturday, Aug. 21

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular sidewheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, Aug. 18, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.

Cabin passage, $20.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail Aug. 25.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—OLD Line—Low freight.—The well-known first-class side-wheel steamship DE SOTO, will leave pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston. BIENVILLE will follow.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.
United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON

VIA FALL RIVER, DIRECT.

The world-renowned steamers,

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

COMMANDER BRAYTON, COMMANDER SIMMONS,

WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY,

FROM PIER—30—NORTH RIVER,
(Foot of Chambers-st.)
—AT 5 P. M.—

DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.

Grand Promenade Concert

EVERY EVENING.

THE ONLY LINE RUNNING SUNDAY NIGHT.

PROVIDENCE Passengers by the above steamers will leave Fall River at 5:30 A. M., ARRIVING at 6:30 A. M.

RETURNING will leave Providence at 5 P. M., making direct connection with the boat, and allowing a good night's rest on board each way.

To better accommodate the public

THE SPLENDID STEAMERS,

NEWPORT and OLD COLONY,

COMMANDER LEWIS, COMMANDER MILLER,

WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY,

(Sundays excepted,)
FROM PIER—28—NORTH RIVER,
(Foot of Murray-st.)
—AT 6:30 P. M.—

For BOSTON via NEWPORT.

FREIGHT received at Pier 30 up to 5 P. M., and at Pier 28 up to 6:20 P. M. each evening.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President,
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director,
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent,
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,
NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers

STONINGTON AND NARRAGANSETT,

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

WARD'S WEEKLY LINE OF STEAMERS, KEWEENAW and ST. PAUL, running during the season to all Lake Superior ports.

One of the above first-class, low-pressure passenger steamers will leave the dock, foot Woodward-av., Detroit, for Duluth, Superior City and all intermediate ports every TUESDAY NIGHT at 11 o'clock, after the arrival of the late Eastern trains, and calling at Port Huron, the terminus of the G. T. and G. W. Railroads, the following morning, connecting at Superior with stages for St. Paul, Minn.

Passengers for the Red River Country will find this the cheapest and best route. For tickets, rooms, or any information, apply to EBER WARD, Detroit, or BRADY & CO., Agents, Detroit, Mich.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—FARE 50 CENTS.

The steamboat THOMAS COLLYER will leave the pier foot of Warren-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 7:30; Christopher-st. at 7:40; 34th-st. at 8 o'clock, landing at Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens', (West Point,) Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning will leave Newburg at 1:30, arriving in New-York at 6 o'clock P. M. Excursion tickets to Newburg and return 75 cents.

FOR LONG BRANCH.—THE SPLENDID steamboat

MAGENTA, Captain JOHN MANNING,

Will leave New-York from Pier No. 26 North River, north side of pier, foot of Barclay-st., daily (Sundays excepted) at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., leaving Long Branch at 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping, for passengers only, at Pier No. 4 North River at 4:15 P. M., and on the morning trip up. Fare, each way, $1; excursion tickets, $1 50; commutation, one month, $20; two months, $35; three months, $42. On Wednesdays and Saturdays there will be an extra train from Long Branch to New-York at 6:20 P. M., landing at Pier No. 26 about 8 P. M. Horses, carriages and general freight transported. Dodd's Express Company will attend to all baggage and express matters and will have tickets for sale at their principal offices.

M. PAUL, Superintendent.
L. B. & S. S. R. R.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The fastest, elegant evening river steamboats in the world. The VANDERBILT or CONNECTICUT leaves Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st. at 6:15. Fare only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail and 75c. cheaper than any other route, and like reduction to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, all points West, to Saratoga, Sharon, Lake George, all points on Lake Champlain, to Montreal, to all points in Vermont and Western Massachusetts. Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at Dodd's Express Offices, Nos. 429 and 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. Also, at No. 308 West-st., above Spring-st. Passengers landed in Saratoga in time for breakfast.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Sun., Aug. 8.....8 A. M.	Sun., Aug. 8.....4:30 P. M.
Sun., Aug. 8.....7:30 P. M.	Mon., Aug. 9.....7 A. M.
Mon., Aug 9.....4 P. M.	Tues., Aug. 10...7:30 A. M.
Wed., Aug. 11.....7 A. M.	Wed., Aug. 11...11 A. M.
Thurs., Aug. 12..7:30 A. M.	Thurs., Aug 12...11:30 A. M.
Fri., Aug. 13.....8 A. M.	Fri., Aug. 13.....12 M.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE—CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will on and after THURSDAY, July 8, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8, and 34th-st. at 8:15, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Tivoli, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked on board the boats to all points on New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37 E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

SUNDAY IN SARATOGA.—STEAMER VANDERBILT leaves every FRIDAY EVENING and ST. JOHN SATURDAYS, returning by special train by the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad and VANDERBILT Sunday evening, arriving early Monday morning. Excursion tickets at reduced rates by VANDERBILT at No. 308 West-st.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:15. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 37th-st., each way, for passengers only.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3:30 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all lngs daily at 3:30, 4 and 5 P. M. from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N. R. On Pier. E. LANE, Agt

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works,

NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

INSTRUCTION.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 111 EAST 39TH-ST.,

will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-avenue, Murray Hill.

The house is spacious and airy, situated on the highest ground and in the most beautiful part of the City.

The aim of this school is to train up good women as well as good scholars.

Lectures will be delivered weekly by eminent Professors in science and literature.

The sixth school year will commence the 22d September. Applications may be made at the house personally or by letter. Circulars sent on request.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST." FOUNDED 1855

Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau
To aid those who want well qualified Teachers;
To represent Teachers who seek positions;
To give parents information of good Schools;
To sell, rent, and exchange School Properties.

Fourteen years have proved it efficient in securing "THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT PLACE."

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary,
No. 14 Bond-st., New-York.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE DE JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH and FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies and children,

NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
(East 20th-st.,)

WILL REOPEN ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 23, 1869.

GOOD BOYS LIKE EXCELLENCE BETTER THAN SHAM.—INQUIRE CONCERNING

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

A wide-awake, thorough-going School for Boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point or the Naval Academy.

OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

A NEW SYSTEM OF TEACHING INTRODUCED. "A more excellent way," making study more pleasurable, and teaching more profitable. Has received the highest commendation of many leading thoughtful minds. For circulars, giving full information, address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M.,
Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE

Offers a four years' collegiate course for ladies. Graduates receive the baccalaureate degree. A three years' seminary course for ladies and gentlemen. The best college preparation for young men. Board and tuition in the entire course $300 a year. Reopened Sept. 6. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Claverack, N. Y.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.,

will be open on MONDAY, Sept. 27. Applications may be made to Mrs. L. personally or by letter at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., southeast corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 8th of September.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 8 and 10 East 46th-st., N. Y.,

will reopen Oct. 8, 1869. For full information send for circular. Address as above.

THE ROUND HILL SCHOOL

FOR BOYS,
AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,

Begins its FIFTH YEAR on THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars or other information, apply to the Principal, JAMES F. SPALDING, M. A.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,
No. 25 East 21st-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address personally or by letter as above.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE,

An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Englewood, N. J., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 9. Rev. T. G. WALL, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22. Letters addressed as above.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE, FACULTY:

F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL. D., President.
T. EGLESTON, Jr., E. M., Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E. M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL. D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL. D., Mechanics.
J. H. VAN AMRINGE, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, LL. D., Geology and Paleontology.

Three-year courses in: 1. Mining Engineering; 2. Metallurgy; 3. Geology and Natural History; 4. Analytical and Applied Chemistry. Preparatory year for those not prepared for the regular courses. Degrees of Engineer of Mines, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received for partial courses. Next session begins MONDAY, Oct. 4. Examinations for admission, Sept. 30. Aid is extended to those who are unable to meet the expenses of the course. For further information and for catalogues apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., N. Y.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J.—A first-class boarding school for both sexes; location beautiful; instruction extended and thorough; home comforts among the best; discipline paternal but exact; $210 per year; pupils received at any time. Address Rev. T. HANLON, A. M., D. D., Pennington, N. J.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Best features of European and home schools. Especial attention to modern language, music and art. Dr. Lewis' gymnastics. Prospectus at Dutton's, No. 713 Broadway, or of Rev. G. T. RIDER, Rector.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Thorough instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, Metallurgy and Natural Science. Graduates obtain desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 8. For annual register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly of New-York City, will be opened in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 20, 1869. For circulars apply to the Principals, Box No. 1,327.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Offers unsurpassed accommodations, safe and pleasant home, and superior educational advantages in solid branches and the arts. Fall session, 19 weeks; opens Aug. 16. Apply to G. C. SMITH, Prin.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, Mass.—This school, limited to SIX pupils, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—First-class in its arrangements—unsurpassed as a home; one hour from New-York on New-Haven Railroad Address L. C. LOOMIS, Principal, or Miss C. AIKEN, Lady Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c.—DOLBEAR'S Academy, No. 699 Broadway, remains open day and evening during August, to prepare pupils for Fall business. Ladies, secure private rooms.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens Sept. 22. For circulars apply as above.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Fall term Sept. 16, 1869. Facilities and location unsurpassed. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. J. J. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A Select Boarding school for fifteen boys; terms very low; opens Sept. 1. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

MRS. PRINCE'S AND MISS LYON'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 204 W. 23d-st., will open Sept. 14, 1869. Apply for circulars to above address.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School for Boys, reopens MONDAY, Oct. 4. For circulars apply to J. H. MORSE, A. M., No. 183 East 33d-st.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for young ladies, at New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing year will commence on Sept. 22.

MR. RUFUS F. BUEL'S FAMILY and Day School, No. 222 9th-st., Washington, D. C. Desirable school for young ladies finishing their education. Send for circular.

MISS BANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MR. AND MRS. FOLSOM'S YOUNG Ladies' Boarding School, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., reopens Sept. 22.

UNION HALL—JAMAICA, L. I., SEMINARY for young ladies, reopens Sept. 13.
MISS STEVENS, Principal.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6. P. A. ANDREU.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCTION, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS, ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. Willis, Ph. D.

INSTRUCTION.

HARVARD COLLEGE,

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 1869-70.

The academic year begins on THURSDAY, Sept. 9. The second examination for admission to the College will take place on Sept. 9, 10 and 11, beginning at 8 A. M., Thursday, Sept. 9. Attendance on the three days is required.

UNIVERSITY COURSES ON PHILOSOPHY AND LITERATURE.

The course on modern literature begins Sept. 13. The course on philosophy begins Sept. 14.

DIVINITY SCHOOL.

The year begins Sept. 13. The regular course is completed in three years.

LAW SCHOOL.

The lectures begin Sept. 13. The regular course is completed in two years.

MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The lectures of the Winter term begin Nov. 3.

DENTAL SCHOOL.

The regular term of lectures begins Nov. 3, and continues four months.

LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL and SCHOOL OF MINING AND PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.

The year begins Sept. 15. The second examination for admission will take place on Sept. 15.

Catalogues, giving full information, will be sent upon application. CHARLES W. ELIOT, President.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.—The Fall Term of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, will commence Sept. 17. For admission, or circular with full particulars, address

Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M.,
President.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st. Reopens Sept. 21.

Rev. Dr. GARDNER, Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, } Principals.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL

The twelfth annual term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, and continues until May 18, 1870.

Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination.

For catalogues and other information, address at No. 37 Lafayette-place.

THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE.

GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.

This school, situated among the Berkshire Hills, with buildings well adapted to the wants of its pupils, is believed to be all that parents would desire for their sons. Opens Sept. 14. Inspection solicited. Apply to I. & J. BIRD, Principals.

MISS HAVENS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 272 Madison-av., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 20. Miss Havens will be at home after Sept. 8. Letters directed to her residence will meet prompt attention. Circulars may be had as above.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL

FOR BOYS, ELIZABETH, N. J.,
will be reopened Sept. 6.
J. YOUNG, Principal.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.

The Fall term of this institution for young ladies will open Sept. 20. For board or tuition apply to CHARLES E. WEST, Principal, No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.

DEAR BOYS,
COME BACK SEPT. 14.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

ELM PARK SEMINARY.

For young ladies; board and tuition $350 a year; music the only extra, $50. For circulars, &c., address Rev. W. PECK, New-Haven, Conn.

FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—$63 for a lady pays for board, carpeted and fully-furnished rooms, fuel and washing, together with common English branches for term of thirteen weeks, beginning Sept. 2. For a gentleman, with room uncarpeted, $60. The graduating course may be pursued, or students may select from fifty classes those branches most needed to fit them for college, for teaching, for business, or for the duties of practical or of professional life. For fifteen years the best sustained of any boarding seminary for ladies and gentlemen in the State. For catalogue, with full particulars, address Rev. JOS. E. KING, D. D., Fort Edward, N. Y.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A Collegiate School for young ladies, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen for the seventh school year on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

Circulars at Appleton's, No. 90 Grand-st., N. Y. The Principal will remain at the Institute during vacation. Frequent trains to and from the City.

Mrs. CORNELIA McVICKAR MILLER,
Principal.

MRS. HILSON'S BOARDING AND Day School, No. 210 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869. A few young ladies received into her family and insured comforts of home with thorough instruction in English, music, languages, &c. Circulars obtained at the school or of ARTHUR J. PEABODY, No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

A CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL AND Military School, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Parents in doubt as to what school to select for their sons are requested to inquire as to the merits of this school of any of its patrons. For circulars containing names of past and present patrons, terms, &c., address C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE WILL open its next session Sept. 1. This is a college with superior advantages for advanced students. It has Eclectic, Academic and Musical Departments. Apply immediately to secure rooms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

VERMONT EPISCOPAL INSTITUTE for Boys, at Burlington.—Last year sixty-eight applications were declined for want of room, and fifty-one this year. It has just been enlarged. Apply for next term, opening Oct. 20, to the Principal, Rev. THEO. A. HOPKINS, A. M., Burlington, Vt.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—An English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, will reopen September 8. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, NEAR Peekskill, Hudson River, Sept. 14. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Term begins Sept. 14. Special attention to fitting for college. S. T. FROST, Principal and Proprietor.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 21.

THE YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Darien, Conn., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6.
MISS A. LOUISE SPEAR, Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED—PRINCIPAL OF established reputation to conduct superior classical school near City, salary $3,000 or more; Principal for New-England seminary; Assistant in Boys' Boarding School near City; experienced Principals for Public Schools in Middle and Western States; Professor Music, South. Experienced ladies for Higher English, French, Drawing and Music in High Schools and Seminaries throughout United States. All teachers wanting positions should have "American School Institute's" application form. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 14 Bond-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LADY, A member of the Church of England, as daily or resident governess; acquirements—English thoroughly, French, music and singing; first-lass references. Call all this week at No. 353 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A LADY AS GOVERNESS IN the country to teach the English branches and music. Call for two days, from 10 to 2, at No. 126 Lexington-av.

WANTED—A LADY TO TEACH PRIMARY English branches and assist in a boarding school; one who can also teach the piano; Methodist preferred. Address K. S. WELLS, Hoboken, N. J.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE FOR THE THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPRISING THE FIRST, SECOND AND FOURTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that I have received from the Assessor the List of Valuations and Enumerations of property subject to tax under the "Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the Acts amendatory thereto, approved March 3, 1865, July 13, 1866, and March 2, 1867; that the duties and taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally or by deputy for the collection of the same at my office, No. 83 Cedar-st., daily, Sundays excepted, from the 28th day of July until the 30th day of August, 1869, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

The Lists herein referred to comprise the Special Taxes on Businesses, Trades and Professions, and the taxes on Carriages, Billiard Tables, Gold Watches, Gold and Silver Plate, for the year ending May 1, 1870, and the taxes upon Incomes for the year ending December 31, 1868.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the Lists aforesaid, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

JOSHUA F. BAILEY, Collector.
Dated New-York, July 28.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, No. 301 MOTT-ST., Aug. 5, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE METROPOLITAN Board of Health, held at its office, No. 301 Mott-st., New-York, on the 4th day of August, 1869, the following sanitary ordinance was adopted:

Resolved, And it is hereby declared to be an additional ordinance of this Board, that on and after the first day of October, 1869, no person shall boil any offal, swill, bones, fat, tallow or lard, (other than fresh lard,) nor shall the business of bone crushing, bone boiling, bone grinding, bone burning, shell burning, fat boiling, gut cleaning, nor the skimming of, or making of glue from, any dead animals or parts thereof, nor the storage or keeping of scrap, fat or grease or offensive animal matter, be permitted or conducted at any place in the City of New-York south of 110th-st., nor in the built-up portions of the City of Brooklyn, nor shall any business hereinbefore mentioned be conducted at any place in the City of New-York north of said street, nor at any place in the City of Brooklyn, without a special permit from this Board; and such permit must be applied for in writing, specifying the nature and precise location of the proposed business, and such application will not be acted upon until the second regular meeting two weeks after such application.

[L. S.] GEORGE B. LINCOLN, President.
EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A CHEERFUL AND HANDsomely-furnished front room on second floor, with hot and cold water, large closets, gas, bath, and board for two; only $18 a week, in the first-class house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

A PLEASANT HOME AND GOOD home-made fare, at No. 74 7th-av., near 14th-st. Large and small room on second floor, with ample closets.

SECOND DOOR WEST OF SULLIVAN, No. 172 Bleecker-st.—Pleasant rooms for families and single gentlemen; convenient location and good table. Terms low for Summer.

HOUSE IN PERFECT ORDER, AND choice of first-class rooms and board; references required. Inquire at No. 97 Clinton-place.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN MAY obtain desirable rooms, without board, in a first-class private house. No. 29 East 24th-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 997, BETWEEN 80TH and 81st sts., handsomely furnished rooms to let en suite or singly, with or without board. Reference.

BOARD—NO. 405 WEST 23D-ST.—LARGE, pleasant rooms to let, on second floor, handsomely furnished; location one of the finest; terms reasonable.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD, WITH ENtire second floor, or separately; two rooms upon third floor; at No. 124 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ROOMS WITHOUT board to gentlemen only. No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 2 miles from North River; location high and healthy; farm house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE

This favorite Summer resort, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to October 1. Terms, $4 50 per day or $28 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with the trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats from Albany and New-York; also, with the steamboats THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION, leaving Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, for Catskill, daily, at 5 P. M.—Saturdays at 2 P. M.

CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HALL,

LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y.

As a pleasant and healthful Summer resort, is unsurpassed by any on the Continent. Will be open to October. Terms, $4 per day; a liberal deduction for families. Parties can leave New-York by the Harlem Railroad trains at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M., and in six hours arrive at Lebanon Springs.

HAZARD & CO., Proprietors.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY.

FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.

Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.

Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M.

On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.

Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., now open. Rooms secured at the Astor House, or by telegraph. Families remaining over four weeks taken at reduced rates.

C. A. STETSON, Jr.

COOPER HOUSE, OTSEGO LAKE, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—Railroad communication from Albany; gas in every room; capacity for 400 guests; band of music; inducements offered to families.

CHARLES A. WATKINS, Proprietor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF finding a good place for a faithful, honest and trustworthy woman as nurse, or to wait on a lady; can recommend her for neat sewing; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth. Call at No. 17 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, a situation to do the cooking and part of the washing and ironing of a private family; is a good cook and baker, and otherwise thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 102 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NORTH OF Ireland Protestant woman as good cook in a first-class private family, who is a competent person; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 281 Mulberry-st., corner of Houston-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY a respectable Protestant woman; can take the entire care of an infant from its birth; willing to go in the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 109 West 15th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class chambermaid and seamstress, or waitress; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 145 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, capable girl to do cooking or general housework; is a respectful and neat servant, and excellent washer and ironer; best references given; City or country. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a small private family; understands all kinds of good cooking; best City reference; country calls need not apply. Call at No. 112 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and can furnish the best of City references from her present employer, No. 8 East 10th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-av., situations for a number of cooks of all kinds, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers; young girls, and those lately landed, for City and country.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY YOUNG woman a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; is obliging; has seven years of unexceptionable reference. Call for two days at No. 10 West 44th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman a situation as chambermaid; will assist with the washing; has City reference. Call for two days at 26 35th-st., between Park and Madison avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, a child to wet nurse, having lost her own, four days old. Address Mrs. HUNT, No. 265 Monroe-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as cook and laundress; has good reference; would go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 82 King-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK A situation; is competent in all branches; best of City reference. Call at No. 4 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; good reference. Call at No. 259 West 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG lady, a situation as a wet nurse. Call at No. 827 1st-av., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 111 Essex-st., between Rivington and Delancey sts.

A LADY WISHES TO RECOMMEND to any one wishing a capable, trusty child's nurse or competent attendant for an invalid while crossing the ocean, a Scotch girl, who for her passage to England or Scotland would give her services. She has been in her present situation over three years; was recommended by one of the first physicians of London; has been found faithful and competent. Address J. S., Roslyn, L. I.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 1st-st., corner Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AND wife, without family, situations in a private family; the man as coachman and groom; is a careful driver; wife as chambermaid or nurse and seamstress; willing and obliging; good reference; no objections to the country. Call or address JAMES, for two days, No. 114 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable man to mind an invalid gentleman; can be highly recommended as good nurse, also sobriety and good temper. Call on or address E. V. HOFE, No. 146 Fulton-st., or C. C. Bedell, No. 340 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young German, who speaks English, German and French, in any business where he is able to make himself useful; references given. Address E. B., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOSTLER and coachman by a competent and desirable colored man; to be generally useful; is willing, thoroughly reliable, a good driver, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a man who can come well recommended; understands his business; is willing and obliging; on any gentleman's place. Address R. E., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant single man as coachman; or to travel with a gentleman; can give first-class City reference. Address T. G., No. 250 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUation as coachman in a private family; has 14 years' reference from last employer. Call or address R. P., No. 84 5th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN man, married, with a small family; best of reference. Address G. W., No. 297 Springfield-av., Newark, N. J.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, Monuments, Headstones. The largest and finest stock. Mantels, also catalogues, sent to the country. A. KLABER, 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

S. KLABER, NO. 59 1ST-AV., NEAR 3d-st., is selling marble mantels, headstones, at cost, on account of removing to his new factory.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

LOOK! HERE!—NO HUMBUG.—MME. ROSS tells everything—the name of the one you marry and that of her visitor, causes speedy marriages, brings together those long separated, shows the correct likeness of the one you marry, at No. 15 East 20th-st., near Madison-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

AN ASSURED SUCCESS!

Mrs. Sidney F. Bateman's original American Comedy of

SELF,

WITH

MR. JOHN E. OWENS

in his great characterization of JOHN UNIT,

supported by

Mr. W. R. FLOYD,
OLIVER DOUD, B. T. RINGGOLD,
Miss EFFIE GERMON,
Miss ANNIE DELAND, Miss AMELIA HARRIS,
Miss FLORENCE STANLEY and
Mrs. F. MORDAUNT.

EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Authorized successor to Barnum's American Museum.
BROADWAY—corner of 30th-st.—BROADWAY.
100,000 WONDERS AND CURIOSITIES ON VIEW.
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
TWO DAILY DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES.
ADMISSION to all the ATTRACTIONS, 30 cents.

A HIT. A HIT. A HIT. A HIT. Crowded Houses greet the WORRELL SISTERS in their gorgeous burlesque, LALLA ROOKH. A HIT. A HIT. A HIT. A HIT.

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2,
PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS
and the laughable Comedietta of
BULLS AND BEARS OF WALL STREET.
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF SOPHIE.

THE TAMMANY—THE TAMMANY.

MAMMOTH PALACE OF AMUSEMENT.
WILL REOPEN MONDAY, AUG. 16, 1869.

with an immense company of artists, several startling novelties, and in all respects a vastly stronger entertainment than any hitherto offered at this

THE GREAT AMUSEMENT PALACE OF THE WESTERN CONTINENT.

Details and personnel in the journals of SATURDAY and SUNDAY next.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Under the management of
AUGUSTIN DALY.
OPENING NIGHT,
MONDAY, AUG. 16.
ROBERTSON'S LAST NEW COMEDY.
BOX OFFICE opens this morning at 8 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.

TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR-ROOM—Mr. W. H. WHALLEY as Joe Morgan. MAT. O'THE GLEN—Mr. W. H. WHALLEY as Mat. Mlle. MARIETTA RAVEL is engaged for a limited period.

SUMMER EVENING CONCERTS AT the Brooklyn Skating Rink, Clermont, near Myrtle-av., by DODWORTH'S UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA. Commence at 8. Admission, 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOUTHERN STYLES CARRIAGES and harness, comprising coaches, side-spring and end-spring buggies, rockaways, &c.; all styles harness; largest assortment in the City at CALVIN WITTY'S warerooms, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

A NUMBER OF SLIGHTLY-SOILED and second-hand carriages for sale low, comprising top and open buggies, depot wagons, phaetons, victorias, two six seats; all styles new carriages.

CALVIN WITTY, No. 638 Broadway.

ANY STYLE CARRIAGE TO LET BY the season. Old carriages taken in exchange. Fifty poles and shafts for sale cheap; 1,000 sets harness; all styles new carriages; great bargains. WITTY'S warerooms, Broadway.

RAILROADS.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

Combination Excursion Tickets to all principal points in New-York, New-England, the Canadas and Lake Superior region, embracing many new and attractive routes, and a great variety of SHORT and CHEAP excursions as well as long and extensive tours, at very moderate rates, can now be obtained at the offices of the ERIE RAILWAY, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of 23d-st. and foot of Chambers-st., and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen. Supt. **WM. R. BARR,** Gen. Pass'r Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping coaches, through to Cleveland. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati.

For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange Co. Express, connecting for Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.

For Greycourt and Way, at 8:30 A. M., daily.

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:30 P. M., daily.

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

* To Piermont only.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.

CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after Aug. 6, 1869, trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:00 A. M. mail for Patchogue and all stations. 10:00 A. M., Merrick and all stations. 3:30 P. M. express to Patchogue, stopping at Merrick. South Oyster Bay, and all stations east except Wellwood. Passengers by this train will be ticketed through to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue. 4:15 P. M. Rockaway passenger train, stopping at Clarenceville, Springfield and Valley Stream. 4:30 P. M. accommodation to Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue. 6:30 P. M. to Merrick, and on Saturdays through to Islip. All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 3:30 P. M. express. The 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains will connect with boat for Fire Island. ROBERT WHITE, Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, leave New-York as follows: Cincinnati and Chicago Express, 8 A. M.; Chicago Express, 10:45 A. M.; Montreal Express, 4 P. M.; Pacific Express, 6:30 P. M.; Night Express, 11 P. M. Elegant drawing-room cars attached to all day trains, and sleeping cars to night trains. The 6:30 P. M. train runs on Sundays.

APRIL 26, 1869. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-Pres.

NEW-YORK TO MONTREAL WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.—On and after July 26, 1869, a passenger train will leave New-York and Harlem Railroad depot, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7 A. M., for Montreal, Ogdensburg and intermediate points.

Tickets can be procured and baggage checked to all points North.

I. C. BUCKHOUT, General Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1869.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

MAY 17, 1869.

THE CREAMER SAFETY BRAKE is the cheapest and most valuable safeguard ever applied to railroad trains. Thousands of them are in use. WM. G. CREAMER & SON, 19 Platt-st., N. Y.

HELP WANTED.

A FIRST-CLASS MILLINER TO GO to Chicago to superintend the business in a private dwelling in the most fashionable part of the city; one who understands the business thoroughly; a French lady preferred; good salary given and expenses paid there; references required. Inquire of Mrs. BUCHANAN, No. 37 East 28th-st., between the hours of 9 and 12.

TWO RESPECTABLE MEN WANTED to represent a manufacturing house in the Southern and Western States. Those who have filled a similar position may apply after 10 A. M.

WARD'S, No. 387 Broadway.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER; A YOUNG man competent to take charge of timber commission books. Address, with reference, J. W., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN for the general upholstery trade. Address UPHOLSTER, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND LAUNdress, at No. 240 East 60th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

CORNER 23D-ST. AND 8TH-AV.

EIGHTH WEEK EIGHTH
EIGHTH WEEK EIGHTH
LUCILLE WESTERN
LUCILLE WESTERN
AS
MIAMI and MADAM ST. AUBERT
MIAMI and MADAM ST. AUBERT
IN
GREEN BUSHES. GREEN BUSHES.
GREEN BUSHES. GREEN BUSHES.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

A GREAT BILL FOR SATURDAY NIGHT. MONDAY, Aug. 16—After careful preparation, the grand romantic and spectacular Drama, the SEA OF ICE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8.

THE POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT,
THE POPULAR GEO. L. FOX,
THE POPULAR KIRALFY TROUPE,
THE POPULAR PANTOMIME,
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK.
GEO. L. FOX, (the great comic genius,) CLOWN.
Mlle. HANIOLA and Messrs. IMRE and BOLOSSY,
THE SENSATIONAL DANCERS,
APPEAR TWICE. APPEAR TWICE.
HARVEST HOME. HARVEST HOME.
THE ELEVEN FAVORITE HUNGARIANS.
THIRTY LADIES OF THE BALLET.
THE FUN OF THE FOXES.
THE UNRIVALED QUARTETTE.
Lots of Fun, New Tricks, Novel Costumes.
GEO. L. FOX'S FLYING VELOCIPEDE.
MATINEES, 1½, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
in his world-renowned character of
RIP VAN WINKLE.

SECOND RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE ON SATURDAY NEXT, commencing at 1 o'clock.

Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers.......JARRETT & PALMER
BRILLIANT RECEPTION!
OVERWHELMING SUCCESS OF
Boucicault and House's drama, in three acts, entitled
ARRAH-NA-POGUE;
OR, THE WICKLOW WEDDING.
DAN BRYANT..........as..SHAUN THE POST
DOMINICK MURRAY....as..MICHAEL FEENEY
Miss ROSE EYTINGE....as..ARRAH-NA-POGUE
Miss JOSEPHINE FIDDES..as..FANNY POWERS
Seats secured six days in advance.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS,
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
MR. J. LEVY.
THEO. THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, AUG. 12, AT 8.

1. Overture, "Night in Granada"..........Kreutzer
2. Waltz, "Marien Klaenge"..........Strauss
3. Abend Lied..........Schumann
4. Polka, "Concert Hans"..........Bilse
5. Grand Fantasie, "Rigoletto"..........Verdi
6. Ballet, "Faust" (new)..........Gounod
7. Air Hongroise, with variations..........Levy

MR. J. LEVY.

8. Waltz, "Publicisten"..........Strauss
9. March of victory, "Vom Fels zum meer"....Liszt
10. Overture, "La Gazza Ladra"..........Rossini
11. Polka, "Zerline," Solo for Cornet..........Ettling

MR. J. LEVY.

12. Galop, "Thunder Storm"..........Sekat

ADMISSION THIRTY-FIVE CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, TWO DOLLARS EXTRA.

Can be obtained during the day at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Schaberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway, and in the evening at the box office.

ORGAN EXHIBITION.—THE GRAND Organ built for Dr. Porter's Church, Williamsburg, by JARDINE & SON, will be exhibited at their factory, 39th-st. near 2d-av., THURSDAY AFTERNOON. It contains extraordinary effects.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS.

The large first-class steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, and barges WALTER SANDS, WM. MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT and MERCHANT, with steamboats of all kinds; also, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove and Alderney Park. Apply to J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge IRENE, foot of Morton-st.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1869.

Proposals are invited, from responsible parties, until 12 M., Aug. 30, 1869, for furnishing all the corn, oats, hay and rye straw (to be of first-class merchantable quality) required at this depot during the year commencing Oct. 1, 1869. Forage and straw to be delivered monthly, anywhere within one mile of the limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, at Fort Whipple, Virginia, about one and a half miles from Georgetown, and a small quantity at Soldiers' Home, and in such quantities and at such times as ordered by the Quartermaster in charge. Corn to be delivered in good sacks, of about two bushels each, fifty-six (56) pounds to the bushel; oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each, of not less than thirty-two (32) pounds to the bushel; hay and straw baled, and to weigh two thousand (2,000) pounds per ton.

Bidders will state price of oats and corn per bushel, including sacks, and also price without sacks, and of hay and straw per ton.

The quantity required for the year is estimated at five thousand nine hundred and forty bushels of corn; thirty-one thousand one hundred and seventy-five bushels of oats; seven hundred and seventy-five tons of hay, and two hundred tons of straw, but the right is reserved to increase or diminish that quantity by one-third on proper notice. The contractor will be required to keep at least one month's supply of forage and straw on hand, and to have a place of business in this city.

Guarantees will be furnished with each bid in the sum of five thousand dollars, signed by two responsible sureties, that the bidder will, if successful, within six days after his acceptance, execute a contract in accordance with above requirements. The contractor will be required to exhibit on or before the 15th day of September next satisfactory evidence that he is prepared to commence fulfilling contract.

Payments will be made monthly for quantity of forage and straw delivered, if in funds, or as soon thereafter as funds are furnished for the purpose. None to be paid for except on receipts of the parties to whom delivery has been ordered.

A bond in the sum of twelve thousand dollars, signed by himself and two accepted sureties, will be required of the successful bidder for the faithful fulfillment of his contract.

Should the contractor fail to furnish the kind and quantity of forage and straw required, it will be purchased in open market, and the excess of cost charged to him.

All bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster-General before awarding contract.

Proposals, in duplicate, will be addressed to the undersigned, with copy of advertisement attached, marked "Proposals for Forage," and bidders are invited to be present at the opening of bids.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A., and Depot Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 2, 1869.

Sealed proposals for furnishing stationery for the use of the United States Custom-houses for the year ending June 30, 1870, will be received at this Department until the 2d day of September, 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

Blank forms for bidding will be furnished upon application.

The bids will be considered and accepted or rejected item by item.

Contracts must be executed by the successful bidders within ten days after being called upon so to do.

The articles contracted for must be furnished from time to time during the year in quantities pursuant to orders from the Department. The entire quantities will, however, be called for during the year.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a bond, with sufficient sureties, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, ($10,000,) approved by a United States officer of the district in which the sureties reside or do business, on a form to be furnished by the Department, conditioned upon the execution of a contract for furnishing such portion of the articles as may be awarded under it, and the performance of the same.

All deliveries will be subject to inspection by an expert detailed for the purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the delivery of an inferior article will be deemed sufficient cause to annul the contract at the option of the Secretary.

Deliveries must be free of charge at the Treasury Department, Washington.

The failure to comply with any one order under the contract will operate as the forfeiture of the entire penalty of the bond, or the Secretary of the Treasury may direct the purchase in open market of such quantities of any articles as shall be necessary to supply the deficiency caused by such failure, and charge to the contractors fifty per centum of the price which it shall be found necessary to pay for such articles.

Proposals unaccompanied by a satisfactory bond will not be considered, and contracts will be awarded only to established manufacturers of or dealers in the articles.

(Signed) GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

ARMY BUILDING, COR. OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK CITY, Aug. 10, 1869.

PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL be received by the undersigned until FRIDAY, 11 o'clock A. M., Sept. 10, 1869, for the following SUBSISTENCE STORES, viz.:

200 barrels of Prime Mess Pork, iron hoop on each end.
300 barrels of Flour, round hoops, full head lined.
10,000 pounds of Carolina Rice, in oak barrels, full head lined.
5,000 gallons of pure Cider Vinegar, in barrels.
30,000 pounds of Brown Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Cut Loaf Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Crushed Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Granulated Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Coffee "A" Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
20,000 pounds of Green Rio Coffee, in oak barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Java Coffee, in mats, packed in gunny-bags.
16,000 pounds of Fine Salt, in barrels, full head lined.
15,000 pounds of Family Soap, boxes 30 pounds each, strapped.
1,200 pounds of Lard, in 5-pound caddies, packed 12 in a box.
3,000 pounds of Sugar-Cured Hams, packed in tierces.

The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, the same as stated in previous advertisements from this office. W. W. BURNS,
Brevet Brigadier-General and C. S. U. S. A.

NOTICE TO MASONS, FRAMERS, &C.—Proposals for laying about 300,000 brick in Brooklyn, near City Hall, will be received by the undersigned, where the plans and specifications may be seen. JOHN G. PRAGIN, Architect,
No. 1,367 Broadway, New-York.

THE TURNFEST AT CHICAGO.

Performances of the Third Day—Competing for the Prizes.

From the Chicago Tribune, Aug. 10.

The German Turnfest is now understood to be the event of the hour. There is no other local matter worthy of being talked of for the next few days, and if a second eclipse should be commenced to-morrow, it would undoubtedly prove a huge failure. The proceedings and processions, and turnings at Wright's Grove, are the universal topic of conversation, and the most sedate and retiring of our old respectable citizens are just awakening to a sense of the importance of doing the festival. It is now in full blast. It is improving in jollity and amusement day by day. Yesterday was better than Sunday. To-morrow will eclipse them both.

The number of visitors to Wright's Grove during yesterday was perhaps no greater than on the first day of the festival, but there were a greater variety of them, and the amusements furnished by the Turners seemed to be more heartily appreciated. The number of carriages and other private conveyances, which lined the avenues around the grove, was something immense; and their occupants were content to leave them empty there 'till near the close of the day's proceedings. A good many "distinguished citizens" were observed upon the grounds yesterday—members of Congress, City Fathers, Justices, lawyers and crowds of familiar faces.

The Turners organized, pursuant to the programme, at the headquarters on North Clark-street, and marched in procession to the grove, where they arrived early in the forenoon, and were disbanded by the Marshal. During the day there were a number of movements made by the several organizations, which did not appear to have any special object in view, but which served to enliven the proceedings considerably. The Turners had several processions around the grove, with bands of music playing merrily and banners flying. The members of Company C, National Battalion, were present, and went through some exercises, in concert with other military organizations. Marching and counter-marching was the principal occupation of the forenoon, while the tents and sideshows appeared to do a roaring trade.

The special point of interest was the prize tournament, which commenced about noon, and continued, with occasional intermissions till a late hour in the afternoon. Rounds of applause greeted the various candidates for prizes, as they gave exhibitions on the horizontal bar, rivaling in dexterity and strength some of the best feats which have been witnessed recently during the acrobatic season at the theatres. To say that the performances were watched with absorbing interest by the spectators would be a slight stretch of imagination, for the majority of the visitors were too busily engaged in the various pleasures of the Fest Halle, the games, pop-gun shooting, beer-drinking, loafing, idling, and traveling around in circles, to give patient heed to the exercises of gymnasts. Some of the performances, however, were worthy of observation, and showed a rare degree of excellence in the doing of muscular feats. The prizes will not be awarded till to-day, when a list of the successful competitors will be published. The crowd sauntered hither and thither, listening now to the hoarse bawling of some eager showman, and then again to the fine performances of some one of the numerous bands in attendance. The only apparent reliable resource for enjoyment consisted in drinking lager-beer. This resource was a very popular one. As a general thing the day was barren of incident. There were no rows or disturbances, such as is usual on these occasions, and the Police were more of an ornament than use. Late in the afternoon the crowd dispersed, and the Turners returned to the city.

THE CONCERT.

The formal exercises of the day culminated in a concert, given at Farwell Hall in the evening, in honor of the fest, in which Mme. ANNA ACKERMANN JAWORSKA, a *débutante* here, Mr. SCHULTZE, tenor, Mr. FOLZ, baritone, JULIUS FUCHS, pianist, an orchestra of fifty performers and the Chicago Saengerbund, numbering 250 voices, participated in giving the following programme, under the conductorship of Hans BALATKA:

1. Military Jubilee—Overture by.........Lindpainter. Orchestra.
2. "La Mia Letizia in Fondere"—Aria from "Lombardi," by..........Verdi. Mr. Ed. Schultze.
3. Grand fantasia, by..........Liszt. Mr. Julius Fuchs.
4. Scena and aria from "Der Freischutz," by..Weber. Mme. Ackermann Joworska.
5. "Battle Hymn of the Ancient German Bards"—Unison chorus for male voices, by..Rietz. Chicago Saengerbund.
6. Overture to "Rienzi," by..........R. Wagner. Orchestra.
7. "Una Voce Poco Fa"—Aria from "The Barber of Seville"..........Rossini. Mme. Ackermann Joworska.
8. "Pro Peccatis"—Aria for bass, from "Stabat Mater"..........Rossini. Mr. Foltz.
9. "The Spirit of the German Song"—Chorus, by..........W. Schneider. Chicago Saengerbund.

Mr. KOPTA, the eminent violinist, who was expected to be present, did not arrive, although he accepted the engagement, and even sent in the names of the pieces he intended to perform, hence the substitution of Messrs. FOLTZ and FUCHS. The hall was well filled, although the audience was almost entirely German and largely of the Turner persuasion, as was evidenced by the superabundance of linen, which looked provokingly cool in the heated atmosphere of the hall to one who had not the good fortune to belong to some *bezirk*, and was consequently confined to the conventional black. It was an enthusiastic audience, also, considering it Teutonic character, and everything was a pretzel which was brought before it, and received a zealous ovation. This was the case with the opening number, the Jubilee Overture, by LINDPAINTER, a noisy, blaring, brassy attempt to build up a tone-edifice on the foundation of "God Save the King," with the aid of trombone unisons, kettle drum enormities and horn horrors. A single sweet little *allegro* motive in it was all that was endurable to any but a cast-iron ear. SCHULTZE had the second number, and sang very creditably, although without sympathy, and fighting against the orchestra back of him, which evidently had a grudge against him. FUCHS took the third number—a LISZT fantasia. To appreciate LISZT, one must study LISZT and put his whole mind upon LISZT. This is a mental feat, however, quiet impossible in the brief time of a single number, and in a concert room filled with a heated, restless audience. Add to this a fact of which we are becoming more and more convinced every day, namely, that a piano is only fitted for accompaniments, and for set concert pieces is only a box of mechanical strings without any soul in it, and it may account for the final fact that the LISZT fantasia was not a thorough success, although, as we have said before, everything was a pretzel to the audience, and the pianist was quite overwhelmed with applause. The feature of the evening was the *début* of Mme. ANNA ACKERMANN JAWORSKA, a Bohemian lady, we believe, who has been for some time in Boston, and has lately come here to reside. She is by no means a young, fresh singer, but, at the same time, she has an artistic method, and an intelligence in the use of her voice which compensates for a world of omissions. Her voice has a good range, and although somewhat worn, she has many very pure, sweet tones, especially in her higher register, and her style shows good schooling. Her number was the "Scena and Prayer" from Der Freischutz. We can hardly remember any singer since FREDERICI who has sung it better, and in one respect she resembles FREDERICI, that is, in the careful use of the *tremolo*. It was just delicate enough to give the proper shading and expression to the "Prayer," and although the dramatic accessories which add so much to the beauty of this aria were lacking, still she made the effect very finely, and delivered it with smoothness and sweetness. She received a very hearty *encore*, and replied to it with GUMPERT's ballad, "Ye Merry Birds." Subsequently she sang the "Una Voce" from "The Barber," the phrases of which she sometimes changed. Her voice is not well adapted to florid music, but still she delivered the *fioriture* very acceptably, and sang with such spirit that she received another *encore*, to which she replied with a repetition of the number. Mr. FOLTZ's singing is so well known, especially his aptitude for sacred or oratorio music, that it is only necessary to state that he sung the bass aria "Pro Peccatis" from the "Stabat Mater." The choral numbers were as specified in the programme above, but either from lack of practice with each other or with the orchestra, there was an incongruity between the voices and instruments and a lack of unanimity, which made the singing rather tame and disjointed. If enthusiasm is any evidence of success, the concert must be set down as such. It was probably a financial success, also, as the hall was well filled, and the price of tickets was unusually high.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

The great Turnfest closed last night. The total receipts during the festival were about $28,000, and the expenses $24,800. The seventeenth annual Congress of Turn-teachers and Turn-warts of the North American Turnerbund met at Gymnastic Hall this morning. The main business of the Convention was to decide upon some uniform method for the teacher, in the manner of giving orders. The Convention decided that all of the teachers in the North American Turnerbund be requested to send a full description of their several methods of instruction to the Committee appointed for that purpose, and after careful comparison and study the Committee shall make a report to the national meeting of Turn-teachers and Turn-warts, which shall be called within a year, for the purpose of fixing upon some uniform method of instruction for the classes.

Union of Poland and Lithuania.

Germania Assembly Rooms, No. 291 Bowery, were last evening filled with an enthusiastic audience met to celebrate the tri-centennial anniversary of the Union between Poland and Lithuania. The hall was handsomely decorated with the flags of the United States and of the Polish Kingdom. Colonel JULIAN ALLEN occupied the chair temporarily, and in a few eloquent and appropriate remarks, recalled the incidents which led to the marriage of the warrior Prince of Lithuania with the Queen of Poland, and finally to the union of the two countries. He then proposed as President of the meeting GEORGE JULIAN HARNEY, Private Secretary to the Governor of Massachusetts, and a life-long friend of the Polish people. Mr. HARNEY was unanimously accepted, and the following gentlemen were elected Vice-Presidents: Dr. Biernacki, Henry Kalnowski, Dr. W. Tolnowski, Michael Myendorf, John Myendorf, Mr. Dunichowski, Dr. Latoszewski, Mr. Kopenkiewicz, Mr. Bischoff, Mr. Javeski, Mr. Wisniewski, Mr. Wickel, Mr. Kazeminski and Mr. Drachman. Mr. Markowitz, Julius Schmideberg, W. Kochonowski, B. A. Yzquierdor, of the Cuban Junta, and August Huboeski were named as Secretaries. Letters of sympathy were received from Governor HOFFMAN, Mayor HALL, HORACE POTTER, STEWART L. WOODFORD and GEORGE OSBORN, of the *Skandinavisk Post*. A telegram was forwarded to Lemberg (Galicia) as follows: "The Poles in America salute the United Poles in Europe."

After Mr. HARNEY had taken the chair he proceeded to make an address setting forth the circumstances under which the union was formed—a union, he said, altogether voluntary on both sides, from which mutual benefits have accrued to both peoples, and which more nearly resembled the union of Scotland and England than that effected by any other nations.

During the evening addresses were also delivered in Polish and German, as well as English, by HENRY KRARZMOWSKI and others.

Resolutions were read and adopted reciting the incidents preceding the union of the two countries, and the benefits which flowed therefrom to both alike in peace as in war. Subsequently the following resolution was read and unanimously passed:

Whereas, On the 5th of August, 1872, will come to pass the first centenary of that great crime against liberty and humanity, the first partition of Poland.

Whereas, it is at all times the duty of Poles and friends of Poland, and of all enemies of injustice and oppression, to protest against that great act of brigandage, the first of a series of unexampled perfidies and spoliations; and that the approaching centenary will be emphatically the most fitting time to renew such protest in the most effective form—be it, and it is hereby

Resolved, That this assemblage of Poles and friends of Poland respectfully suggest to the recognized Chiefs of the Polish emigration of all shades of opinion in Europe, to convene and summon a National and International Congress, consisting of delegates from Poland, delegates from the Polish societies wherever existing, and delegates from all organized and other friends of Poland throughout Europe and elsewhere, for the purpose of conferring on and adopting the most advisable measures to establish an effective propaganda for the advance of the Polish cause, and such an organization as shall be able to take advantage of the first favorable circumstances to accomplish the deliverance of Poland, and establish her independence and freedom upon indistructible foundations.

A DANCE.

At the close of the speeches the meeting adjourned with three cheers for the Poland of the future, and the hall was cleared for dancing. In a few minutes the band struck up a march, and a large part of the ladies and gentlemen joined in the ball, which was kept up to a late hour.

The Labor Movement Among the Germans—Review of the Strikers, &c.

The strike of the shop tailors continues, but during the last few days has assumed a different shape, and it is probable that in the course of a week the strike will have been brought to a successful close. The largest establishments having been compelled to subscribe to the advanced price lists, the minor establishments are disposed to come to terms. About seventy-five of these smaller firms were presented with the revised price lists yesterday and the day before, half of whom signified their willingness to sign them, with some modifications, and the Executive Committee of the Tailors will decide whether these can be accepted. At present not over 2,000 tailors continue on strike. The "watches" are posted as usual in front of the shops which are still on strike. A movement is in progress among the slipper-makers, numbering about 2,000, to prepare for a strike for better pay, and a meeting on the subject was held last evening in Avenue A, when action was taken to complete the organization, which has been in existence only a few weeks, but is steadily gaining strength. The slipper-makers are an overworked class of men, and while they have to work with their wives seventeen or eighteen hours in the twenty-four, they only can make $2 50 per day. A Mr. EDWARDS was elected President of the organization. Some of the capmakers are again on strike for the third time, owing to the "backsliding" of a certain firm. The Capmakers' Union is now strongly organized, and at a meeting of the German Central Workingmen's Union last night, a delegation composed of Messrs. OESTRICHER, ZINGELDORF and FRITSCH, was admitted to represent the Capmakers' Union. This German Central Union is now firmly organized under the Presidency of Mr. KUHN, of the Cigar-makers, and represents some thirty German trade unions, who each have elected a delegate to the Philadelphia Labor Convention. It appears that this organization is opposed to the admission of the delegate of the Women's Rights Association to that Convention, and that instructions to that effect have been given to the German delegates. The German United Cabinet-makers, a powerful organization, during the past week declared a portion of its men on strike—those of RONX's shop—on the ground that this firm was trying to introduce piece work. The strike was inaugurated with a great deal of clash and clatter. After the tools had been placed on an express wagon, the men left the establishment and paraded the streets, headed by a music corps, and they visited several establishments.

The strike of bottom-makers of STEINWAY's establishment continues, which, it will be remembered, resulted from an attempted reduction from their wages of ten per cent. The firm of STEINWAY, in explanation of this action, declared that this reduction was intended to be only temporary to enable the establishment to compete with a certain firm in Boston, (CHICKERING,) which, however, did not satisfy the men. These men are upheld and supported in their strike by the German Piano-makers' Union.

Personal.

Among the passengers on the steamship *Ohio*, from Baltimore for Southampton, yesterday afternoon, were Right Rev. Bishop STEPHEN BOND, of Demarara, Colonel IRISH, of Nebraska, Consul at Dresden, and family, and "Capellmeister" (orchestral leader) TSCHIRCH, of Prussia.

Hon. CHARLES SUMNER is visiting at Fishkill Landing, on the Hudson.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 11—11 A. M.

Consols open at 92¾ for money and 93 for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet and steady at 83¾. Stocks steady—Erie, 19¾; Illinois, 94¾.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 11—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens a shade firmer; Middling Uplands, 12¾d.; Middling Orleans, 13d.@13⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is firmer. Corn, 30s. ℔ quarter for European.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 10.

Turpentine, 26s. 6d.@26s. 9d. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 11—1 P. M.

United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet and unchanged; Illinois Central, 94¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 24¾.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 11—1 P. M.

COTTON—The market is unchanged.
BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet.
PROVISIONS—Lard, 72s. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 11—4:30 P. M.

Consols closed at 92¾ for money, and 93 for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet and steady at 83¾. Erie Railway Shares, 19¾; Illinois Centrals, 94¾.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 11—4:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed firm; Middling Uplands, 13d.; Middling Orleans, 13¼d.@13⅜d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 7th inst., since the last report (according to HUNTER's telegrams,) have been 23,000 bales.

PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 8d. ℔ gallon; Linseed Oil, £33 ℔ ton.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

Sugar easier at 39s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard on the spot. Linseed Oil, £31 10s. ℔ ton. Fine Rosin, 16s. ℔ cwt.

Spirits Petroleum, 8d. ℔ gallon.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

Petroleum, 58f. bid, but holders ask ½f. more.

HAVRE, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

COTTON—The market opens quiet both on the spot and afloat.

PARIS, Wednesday, Aug. 11, (Via French Cable.)

Bourse buoyant; Rentes, 72f. 45c.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

SUGAR advancing; Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard quoted 8¼@9 reals, and Nos. 15 to 20 at 9¼@11 reals ℔ arroba. EXCHANGE steady; quotations unchanged.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

FLOUR quiet; Spring Extras, $7 50. WHEAT—Sales of No. 1 at $1 47; No. 2 at $1 43; in the afternoon No. 2 was dull at $1 41½@$1 42. CORN firmer; No. 2, 96½c.; No. 1, 97½c.; in the afternoon sales of No. 2 at 94c., seller last half of August. OATS quiet at 52½c.@52¾c. RYE active and higher; buyer's option of No. 2 at $1 04. BARLEY firmer; sales of No. 2 at $1 30@$1 31½, seller September. HIGHWINES quiet at $1 05 for New. PROVISIONS active and firm. PORK, $32 75@$34. LARD firm at 18½c.@19c. Dry Salted SHOULDERS firm at 13¾c.@14c. HAMS nominally 17½c.@18c.; Rough Sides, 16½c.; Short Clear Middles, 18c. CATTLE quiet at $4@$5 for Cows; $5 20@$6 87 for medium to good heavy Steers. LIVE HOGS quiet at $8 65@$8 90 for Common; $9 50@$9 80 for Good to Choice. FREIGHTS steady. RECEIPTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 45,000 bushels Wheat, 81,000 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels Oats, 1,400 bushels Rye, 2,500 bushels Barley, 6,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 51,000 bushels Wheat, 145,000 bushels Corn, 39,000 bushels Oats, 3,050 Hogs.

ALBANY, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 11.

WHEAT—Market firm under the advance caused by unfavorable crop reports; No. 2 Amber State quoted at $1 65; No. 1 Amber State at $1 70; No. 2 Amber Michigan at $1 70; No. 1 Amber Michigan $1 75; No. 2 White Michigan at $1 55@$1 65; No. 1 White Michigan at $1 80@$1 85; Extra White Michigan at $1 90@$1 95; No. 2 White Genesee at $1 80@$1 85, and No. 1 White Genesee at $1 90@$1 95. RYE steady with a fair milling demand; sales 1,000 bushels Northern State at $1 30. CORN—but little inquiry; at close there were sellers unsound Western Mixed at $1 02@$1 12; No. unsound Western Mixed at $1 10@$1 12, and No. 1 unsound Western Mixed at $1 14@$1 16. BARLEY MALT—There are sellers of country made at $1 80@$2, though City made is held at a higher price with a fair supply. OATS—In moderate home and shipping demand. The market has ruled dull and drooping; sales Canada were made at 74c., Chicago at 78c., and State at 85c.@86c. Market closed dull and heavy.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

TOBACCO steady and unchanged. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $5 25@$5 50; Extra, $5 60@$7 50; Double Extra, $6@$6 50; Treble Extra, $6 75@$7 25; Fancy, $9@$9 25. WHEAT declined 4c.@5c. on Medium grades; choice Spring, $1 25; prime to strictly prime Red Fall, $1 30@$1 40; choice to fancy Red Fall, $1 42½@$1 50. CORN firmer, in bulk, 80c.@82½c.; mixed, in sacks, 85c.; choice Yellow, 95c.; choice to fancy White, 95c.@$1. OATS firm; New, in bulk, 44c.@46c.; Black and Mixed, in sacks, 50c.@53c.; choice White, 55c.@56c. BARLEY dull; Spring, $1 05. RYE firm; choice, 87½c. WHISKEY, $1 10. PORK firm at $34 25. BACON quiet at 15¼c. for Shoulders; 19¼c. for Clear Sides. LARD quiet; steam, 18¾c. CATTLE steady and unchanged. Live HOGS steady at $8@$9. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000; Wheat, 57,000 bushels; Corn, 2,000 bushels; Oats, 16,000 bushels; Rye, 3,000 bushels; Hogs, 1,000 head.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

FLOUR firm; sales 5,000 bbls. City Ground Spring at $7 25@$7 50. RYE Flour held 25c. higher. WHEAT entirely neglected; 7,500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club sold at $1 58, a decline of 2c.; No. 2 offered at $1 47, with no buyers. CORN firm; sales 20,000 bushels No. 2 Western at $1 04, on the spot and to arrive; 25,000 bushels Western, per sample, at $1; 30,000 bushels Western kiln dried at $1 04@$1 04½@$1 05. OATS dull, and nominally 65c. for Old, 63c. for New. 60c. for Mixed Old and New. RYE nominal. PORK firmer at $34 25@$34 50. LARD firm at 19½c. HIGHWINES—Sales 50 bbls. at $1 09. held $1 10@$1 10½. RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 bbls; Wheat, 83,000 bushels; Corn, 19,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 165,000 bushels; Corn, 48,000 bushels. FREIGHTS unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 33½c. FLOUR quiet and steady; Howard-street Superfine, $6 25@$6 75; do. Extra, $7@$8; do. Family, $8 25@$9; City Mills Superfine, $6 25@$7; do. Extra, $7@$8 25; do. Family, $8 50@$10 50; Western Superfine $6 25@$6 50; do. Extra, $7@$7 75; do. Family, $8@$8 50. WHEAT firm; Prime to Choice Red, $1 60@$1 70; Good, $1 40@$1 50. CORN firm; Prime White, $1 10; Yellow, $1 11@$1 12. OATS dull at 55c.@60c. RYE dull at $1 12@$1 15. PROVISIONS not so strong but prices well maintained. Mess PORK firm at $34@$34 50. BACON less active but firm; Rib Sides, 19¼c.@19½c.; Clear Rib, 19¾c.; Shoulders, 16½c. HAMS, 24c. LARD firm at 19½c.@20c. WHISKY dull, and more sellers than buyers, at $1 13@$1 14.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

COTTON, demand fair; sales 319 bales; Low Middlings, 30c.; no Middlings here; receipts, 320 bales; exports, to Havre, 1,321 bales. GOLD, 134¾. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 148¾; New-York Sight, par. SUGAR—Common, 11½c.; Prime, 14c. MOLASSES—Reboiled, 65c.@70c. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $5 65; Double Extra, $6 50; Treble Extra, $6 62½. CORN—Mixed, $1; White, $1 07½. OATS, 65c. BRAN, $1. HAY, $29@$30. PORK firmer at $35 50@$35 75. BACON firmer; Shoulders, 16¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 19¾@19¾c.; Clear Sides, 19¾c.@20c. HAMS, 22c.@25c. LARD—Tierce, 19¼c.@20¼c.; Keg, 22c.@23c. WHISKY, $1 10@$1 15. COFFEE inactive and nominal; Fair, 15¼c.; Prime, 16¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

COTTON firmer; Middling Uplands, 33½c.@33¾c.; Middling Gulf, 34½c. FLOUR in good demand; Superfine unchanged; Extras, $5 75; Northwestern Extra Family, $6 50@$7 75; Pennsylvania do., $6@$7; Ohio do., $7 25@$7 75; Fancy, $8 25@$10. WHEAT held firmly; New Red at $1 58@$1 65; White, $1 70@$1 78. RYE, $1 20@$1 25. CORN comes in slowly, and price unchanged. OATS unchanged. COFFEE—None in first hands. SUGAR firmer; Cuba Fair and Good Refining, 11¾c.@11¾c.; Grocery grades, 12c.@12¼c. PETROLEUM steady; Crude, 22c.; Refined, 31¼c.@31¾c. WHISKY unchanged.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

FLOUR unchanged; sales 1,500 bbls. at $7 75@$8 for No. 1 Spring; $8@$8 25 for Amber Winter; $8 50 for White; $9@$9 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm and quiet; No. 2 Milwaukee Club held $1 60; No. 1 scarce. CORN firm; sales, 6,600 bushels No. 2 kiln-dried at $1 10; 1,000 bushels No. 1 at $1 11. CORNMEAL, $2 30 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $21@$22; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $28@$30 ℔ ton. Canal FREIGHTS to New-York—Wheat, 8¼c.; Corn, 7¼c.; Lumber to the Hudson, $3 50. Railroad FREIGHTS on Flour to Boston, 68c.; to New-York, 58c.; to Albany, 50c. Lake IMPORTS—66,000 bushels Wheat, 2,058,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—1,945,000 feet Lumber.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT quiet at $1 50 for No. 1, and $1 43½ for No. 2. OATS nominally unchanged. CORN firm at 95c. for No. 2. RYE nominal. BARLEY steady at $1@$1 25 for Common to Good. Grain FREIGHTS nominally unchanged. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour; 22,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour; 6,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

FLOUR firm; Superfine, $4 75. WHEAT steady; Red, $1 10; White, $1 15. CORN in bulk, 70c.@75c. OATS in bulk, 45c.@50c. RYE, 85c. BARLEY, $1 10. TOBACCO firm; sales, 96 hhds. at $5 30@$12 75. PROVISIONS firm. Mess PORK, $34. BACON—Shoulders, 16c.; Clear Rib Sides, 19¼c.; Clear Sides, 19¼c.@19¾c. HAMS, 22c.@23½c. LARD—tierce, 20c.; keg, 21¼c. HIGHWINES firmer at $1 08.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT unsettled; no accurate quotations can be given. CORN firm at 95c. OATS firm at 50c.@60c. RYE firmer at $1@$1 05. BARLEY, $1 40@$1 45, with a good demand. WHISKY firm at $1 08. PROVISIONS firm and unchanged. LARD; Sales at 19¾c.; held at 20c. Exchange steady; Money easy.

TOLEDO, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull and lower; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 50; No. 1 Red, $1 47½; New Amber, $1 48. CORN—No. 1 nominally 99c.@$1; No. 2, 97c. OATS, 55c. for No. 1; 53½c. for No. 2. RYE, 97½c. for No. 2. RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,900 bbls.; Wheat, 8,500 bushels; Corn, 11,000 bushels; Oats, 3,500 bushels.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

FLOUR—Supply old and exhausted; market active; rates advanced at $5 12½@$6. WHEAT—Sales good; Shipping, $1 75; Choice Milling, $1 80; holders demand $1 85 for Choice Shipping. Legal Tenders, 73¾.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, Aug. 11.

Spirits TURPENTINE firm with an advancing tendency, at 38¼c. RESIN, $1 75@$4. Crude TURPENTINE quiet at $2 60@$3.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, Aug. 11.

COTTON dull and nominal; sales, 16 bales; Middlings, 31½c.; receipts, none; exports, coastwise, 19 bales.

DETROIT, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

WHEAT quiet; Extra White, $1 67@$1 68; No. 1 White, $1 55@$1 56. CORN $1 05. OATS, 63c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Aug. 11.

COTTON dull; sales 7 bales; receipts 6 bales; Middlings, 31½c.

MOBILE, Ala., Wednesday, Aug. 11.

COTTON closed quiet; sales, 75 bales, to one buyer; Low Middlings, 30c.; receipts, 11 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Wednesday, Aug. 11.

COTTON—Receipts, 9 bales; exports, 124 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

Stocks inactive; Pennsylvania State Fives, third issue, 113; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 30⅛; Reading Railroad, 48 9-16; Pennsylvania Railroad, 57⅛. Gold, 135⅛.

[Advertisement.]

A suit at law is in progress against John H. Guest for violating my Burglar Alarm Telegraph patent, and a suit will be commenced against every person known to use an infringement. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-street.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.				
Main	July 31	Bremen	New-York.	
FOR EUROPE.				
Palmyra	Aug. 12	New-York	Liverpool.	
Hermann	Aug. 12	New-York	Bremen.	
Erin	Aug. 14	New-York	Liverpool.	
Bellona	Aug. 14	New-York	London.	
Caledonia	Aug. 14	New-York	Glasgow.	
FOR HAVANA.				
Missouri	Aug. 12	New-York	Havana.	

Departure of Foreign Mails.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, *via* Nassau, N. P., by the *Missouri*, close at the General Post Office at 2 P. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *Hermann*, close at 1:45 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 11—*In steamship Russia, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Prout, Morris Arnold, G. Maitland, W. King, A. B. Strauss, T. P. Bevans, Antonia Lecnona, A. Borrowman, H. S. Winslow, Miss Maxwell, W. L. Brooks, H. G. Chapman, Captain de Watre, C. P. Fister, Mr. and Mrs. T. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Doyle and son, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Phelps, child and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jay, 2 children, 2 servants, Charles Bloomfield, N. de la Escorusa, Mr. Easvantana, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Laycock, Dr. Sim, M. L. Huelin, Mrs. J. Levey, 2 infants and servant, Mr. Shaks, H. Seager, Thomas A. Hopkins, Ph. Rawson, Joseph Laws, John Gilmore, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Brooks, F. Farnval, A. Stout, Fred Seymour, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. W. Hayman, Arthur E. Lowndes, Walter Bird, George A. Clark, Mrs. Kerr and daughter, Major Thorneycroft, son and servant, Miss Thorneycroft and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Ewing Van Wart, Mr. and Mrs. A. Graham Dunlop, Miss Dunlop and maid, Mrs. T. P. Bevans, Miss R. J. Barringer, W. P. Hall, W. Carvell, Clinton Winans, Mrs. Hutton and 2 children, Mrs. R. Wilson and child, Geo. Haywood, Jude Auguste, Mme. A. Amore, child and infant; Miss Amore, Israel Fanjen, Mrs. Geo. O. Hovey, Henry S. Hovey, Miss Marian Hovey, Miss Helen E. Hovey and servant, J. H. Loud, Mrs. Campbell.

In steamship Alaska, for Aspinwall and California.—For Aspinwall—Marcellino Marcello, Roberto Angelo, U. Gildemeister, Luis A. Reyes, Mr. Johnson, Thos. Cobb, J. W. Fay, Colonel H. Robinson, Mrs. Woodhead, A. McDermott, Luis L. de Arze, Michael Vidal, V. M. de la Cuadra, Nathan Crowell, Edmund Slater, Wm. Russell, J. C. Uchry, Mrs. Hooper and 3 children. For California—Mrs. Hamilton, H. L. Ledyard and wife, Mrs. Greffens and 3 children, Mrs. Nathan Hunt and daughter, Rev. Mr. Aason, Colonel J. S. Mattoon, Mrs. Murray and child, H. F. Peck, P. R. D. Bateman, Miss Bateman, Thos. Golding, John Ross, John McCleeste and wife, Miss Sarah Easow, H. France, Miss E. Ladd, Miss M. Ileriah and wife, Rich. Gratto and wife, Dr. W. M. Mitchell, Jerome Barton, Miss Bella Moore, Mrs. E. Johnson and child, Geo. Stamper, Mrs. Jane Richardson, Miss Eila Phelan, Miss Lizzie Merkle, Mrs. Jas. Statis, W. J. Mitchell, J. B. Brennan, Mrs. Cecilia Allright, W. Kerr, Fredericha Hildebrecht, Mrs. Mary O'Brien and child, Mrs. Hattie Ridley, Miss Marcia Pearson, Martin Roach, Mrs. L. A. Simmons, and a large number in the steerage.

AUG. 11—*In steamship Nevada, for Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Carhart, Mr. A. S. Carhart, Miss Helen R. Rose, Dr. G. M. Beard, T. Ubdell, Mrs. M. Douglas, Mrs. Geo. Perkins, Wm. H. Fish, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Pagand, J. A. Pagand, Mrs. Bennell, Mr. and Mrs. H. Edey, child and servant, Samuel Woeff.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 11—*In steamship Lafayette, from Havre and Brest.*—Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Freeman, Mr. Peugnet, Mr. Richardson, Chas. Newkirch, Mrs. White, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Garwood and family, Q. M. Cofin, T. G. Coylion, Mr. and Mrs. Pattard, Mr. Austen, Mr. Stuibi, J. A. Olbry, John W. A. Green, Mr. and Mrs. Betillini, Mr. Osbrone, Joseph M. Mora, Mrs. Rodge, Mrs. Davis, Mr. Mitchell, Isaac Scoott, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Dodge, Mr. Hutton, Mrs., Miss Mc. and Miss E. McVickar and servant, Mrs. Von Hoffmann, family and servant, Mr. Janisson, C. Cobb, Mr. Fraser, Miss Lapeley, Thomas Horn, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Sierge, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. S. Nartidge, family and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Dupont, Mr. Jonanique, Major Norton, C. Cavell, Nicholas Marin, Mr. and Mrs. Vandezande, Louis Gaubert, A. Lavallee, Mr. Wast, Mrs. Berger and infant, Mr. Lenlliez, Jean Gaignard, Jac Rats, Abraham, Miss Rose and Miss H. Levy, Mr. Moffet, Miss Ghebaud, J., Louis and Emilie Vanzina, Phil. Bots, Mr. D'Angiais and family, Mr. Champony, Mr. Sobes, Louis and Alex. Bonnet, Miss Brown, Miss Brunette Levy, Jean Jackson, Henry Myraour, Mr. Baudran, Mr. Martin, Mr. Bruson, Mr. Berard, Mr. Baty, M. de Boutigny, Mrs. Kowke, Mr. and Mrs. C. Vacton and family, Mr. and Mrs. Theod. Pasnois, Thomas Shea, Mr. and Mrs. Michel Anstett, Michel Thomas, Theod. Burr, Herm. Blum, Jean Kopf, Charles Veber, With. Thomas, Mr. Picaud, Mr. and Mrs. Page, family and servant, Ernest Pecon, Jacob Rulling, Jacques Laramer, Marcel Bepuis, Mrs. Bertha Weber, Mrs. Marg. Rosenfelder, E. Curpin, Jean Marie Ficher, L. R. Longworth, Mr. Guillard and sons, Aug. Peyra, Mr. Albert, Mr. Grant, Mr. Terrissin, Mr. Beligne, Mr. Gaignard, M. Guerin, Mr. Picard, Mr. Lebreton, Mr. Vicker, Mr. Bolchen, Sisters Zoe Marie, Gonzales Joseph, Ste. Praxede, Marie de Ste. Helene, Victoire Marie, Marguerite Marie, Marie de la Pentecote.

In steamship Champion, from Charleston.—Jane Jones, Miss J. Mitchell, C. Stanch, A. P. Boyd, C. M. Schutz, D. F. Fuller, J. W. Davidson, A. S. Johnson, Mrs. Johnson, Master Johnson, Mrs. R. M. Clarke, Miss L. Clarke, Miss F. Buist, Miss E. Buist, J. H. Baggett and wife, J. R. Read, J. B. Steele, Miss Huger, D. Winslow and wife, Mr. Russell and wife, E. W. Clarke, Major J. J. Van Horn, D. F. Day, F. Montgomery, D. Partridge, C. D. Sayre, D. Zimmerman, H. A. Tyler, C. Kelsey, W. H. Harrison, E. J. Murray and wife, Mrs. T. Y. Simons, Miss E. L. Johnson, G. F. Bryan, Mrs. F. Bryan, Mrs. D. A. Ritter, A. A. Pasquit, F. H. Cochran, S. D. Williams, Mrs. Sawyer, H. Barrow, A. Nachman, Dr. J. L. Acrum, Wm. Bassman, W. C. Jessup, S. Howe, J. J. Fleming, Mrs. S. Corley, Miss Rosa, Miss R. Boggs, Miss F. Boggs, Mrs. J. B. Steele, Miss Steele, T. Street and wife, J. Edgerton and wife, Miss Carrie Richards, W. E. Wording and wife, F. R. McGahn and wife, F. Smith, G. Johnson, P. P. Locke.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 07 | Sun sets..... 7 02 | Moon sets..10 17

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10 06 | Gov. Island.11 55 | Hell Gate.. 1 15

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 11.

Cleared.

Steamships Alaska, Gray, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia; Rapidan, Mallory, Savannah, Livingston. Fox & Co.; Saragossa, Ryder, Charleston, A. Leary; Empire, Price, Wilmington, J. Hand; Volunteer, Jones, Wilmington, J. Lorillard; Nevada, (Br.,) Grean, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ships Susan Hincks, Phinney, Leghorn and Naples, V. H. Brown & Co.; Gentoe, Freeman, Baltimore, Salter & Livermore; Nautilus, Nagan, London, C. L. Wright & Co.; Constitution, (Br.,) Dutton, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Barks Pleiades, Packard, Sagua, Yates & Poterfield; Dominice, (Ital., Colloti, Trieste, Jas. Robinson & Co.; Jasper, Webber, St. John, N. B., Yates & Porterfield; Atlantic, (N. G.,) Scherbenhufer, Liverpool, Chase, Tobias & Co.

Brigs Naiad, (Br.,) Clenfuegos, Tucker & Lightbourne; Green Olive, (Br.,) Fenbow, Cork for orders, G. F. Bully; Crescent, (Br.,) Faulkner, Windsor, J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schrs. Dart, Johnson, Stamford; Ellen, (Br.,) Wyman, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Brilliant, Wass, Addison, Me., Snow & Richardson.

Arrived.

Steamship Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Hall, Liverpool July 28, and Queenstown 29th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Experienced westerly winds the entire passage; Aug. 5, lat. 44 30, lon. 42, passed ship Johan, of Salam, (Norw.,) bound W. The P. brings 559 passengers.

Steamship Sedgewick, Gates, Mystic, Conn., where she has been refitting, in ballast to Chas. H. Mallory & Co. Aug. 11, while off Eaton's Neck, was run into by an unknown schr.; stove pilot-house, carried away her rail, and did other damage to her joiner work.

Steamship Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston Aug. 8, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steamship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Bark Evelyn, (of Gibraltar,) Jenkins, Montevideo June 17, with hides and wool to W. H. Halsey. Crossed the equator June 11, in lon. 39, and was 10 da. between lat. 5 and 10 N., with calms and currents setting to southward; since had very light winds till Aug. 7, in the Gulf stream, when we encountered a heavy gale from N. to N. N. E., during which split sail, &c.; has been 6 da. north of Hatteras, with light northerly winds and calms; July 20, lat. 7 38 N., lon. 49 47, exchanged signals with schr. Geo. E. Thatcher, from Montevideo for the West Indies; Aug. 4, lat. 32 50, lon. 69, passed a British bark showing a white signal, with a black letter in the centre.

Bark Camelia, (Ital.,) Auriemma, Newcastle, Eng., 65 da., with chemicals to H. & F. W. Meyer.

Brig San Juan, (of Nassau,) Mahoney, Nassau 10 da., with molasses, dye-wood, &c., to Monsell & Bernbaum.

Brig Morancy, (of Sullivan, Me.,) Hill, Jacksonville, Fla., 14 da., with lumber to Alsopp & Clark—vessel to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Union Star, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Merriam, River Hibert, N. S., 11 da., with spiling to Snow & Richardson—vessel to H. J. De Wolfe & Co.

Brig R. M. Heslen, (of Boston,) Jones, Trinidad de Cuba 20 da., with molasses to Ynaga, del Valle & Co.—vessel to master. Sld. in co. with bark Cuba, for New-York.

Brig Leona, (of St. John, N. B.,) Tingley, Dorchester, N. B., 16 da., with building stone to E. C. King.

Schr. Keokuk, Small, St. John, P. R., 16 da., with molasses to S. Michelena—vessel to Simpson & Clapp. Has had fine weather most of the passage, and been 7 da. north of Hatteras.

Schr. John Ferris, St. John, Wilmington, N. C., 8 da., with lumber to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. Spartel, Smith, Pembroke, with timber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Siak, Johnson, East Machias, with timber and lath to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Lizzie Mills, Brown, Bangor, with lumber to master.

Schr. Manhaska, Gray, Millbridge, Me., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. H. P. Cushing, Torry, Bangor, with lumber to C. R. Jones.

Schr. J. McCloskey, Mitchell, Shulee, N. S., 15 da., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Agenora, Lord, Ellsworth, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Orosimbo, Pratt, Franklin, Me., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Susan Stetson, Barker, Bangor, with lumber to master.

Schr. Siak, Johnson, Machias, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. T. R. Jones, Robinson, Machias, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Spartel, Smith, Pembroke, Me., with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Earl, Ferguson, Ellsworth, with lumber for Rondout.

Schr. Malabar, McCarty, Belfast, with lumber to master.

Schr. Wm. Carroll, McGee, Bangor, with lumber to master.

Schr. Thos. Ellis, Kelly, Gloucester, with fish to Stetson & Co.

Schr. Wm. Hone, Torry, Bangor, with lumber to Bell & Bro.

Schr. E. M. Partridge, Low, Rockland, with lime to Pressy & Co.

Schr. Walter C. Hall, Pressy, Rockland, with lime to Pressy & Co.

Schr. G. W. Glover, Holbrook, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Kedron, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Hatfield, Windsor, N. S., 10 da., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Silver Bell, Bailey, Gardiner, Me., 9 da., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Ventrosa, (of Nassau,) Roberts, Nassau, 11 da., with fruit, old iron, &c., to Joseph Eneas.

Schr. Merwin, Bunce, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. L. H. Hopkins, Predmore, Virginia.
Schr. Wm. Tufts, Skidmore, Virginia.
Schr. Lottie Klote, Vaughan, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Benj. Butler, Fowler, Providence.
Schr. George Hotchkiss, Beckett, Norwich.
Schr. Eliza L. Rogers, Bodie, George's Banks.
Schr. T. S. Parker, Little, Glen Cove.
Schr. Mohican, Davis, Providence.
Schr. Judge Tenny, Cadwell, Bangor, for Rondout.
Schr. Hannah Willets, Holt, New-Bedford.
Schr. Josephine, Lindsley, Taunton.
Schr. Ira Hudson, Wheeler, Rockland.
Schr. Sam. Weller, Brockway, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Detroit, Gale, New-Haven.
Schr. Belle, Simpson, New-Haven.
Schr. David, Pearsall, Greenwich.
Schr. Geo. Downing, Pack, Northport.
Schr. Olive, Kelly, Mianus, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Eliza, Weeks, Providence.
Schr. Sarah N. Jones, Raynor, Providence.
Schr. B. D. Pitts, Smith, Northport.
Schr. Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford.
Schr. Phebe Ann, Smith, Northport.
Schr. Mary J. Meade, Thatcher, Taunton.
Schr. White Rock, Hubbie, Bridgeport.
Schr. Surge, Norwich, New-Haven.
Schr. James, Wilson, Bridgeport.
Schr. James Raynor, Raynor, Greenport.
Schr. Ed. Edwards, Edwards, New-Haven.
Schr. Sarah, Nash, Greenport.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. W., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—Arr. ship Montrose, from Calcutta; brigs Navarino, from Cienfuegos; A. Richardson, from Baltimore; Kossack, from Philadelphia; schr. Marie Brass, from Port de Paix.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 11.—Sld. steamer Magnolia, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 11.—Passed in for Baltimore, brig George Latimer, from St. John, P. R. Arr. schr. Mayhew, with a party of excursionists from Philadelphia.

Sld. Prussian frigate Victoria, for Plymouth, R. I.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug. 9, A. M.—Arr. schr. Frank B. Colton, Boston for Philadelphia.

Sld. brig J. H. Dillingham and schr. Tyrone.

P. M.—Arr. E. T. Allen, Annie May, C. W. May, P. A. Saunders, James M. Flanagan, Wm. G. Dearborn, Richard Peterson, Wm. Walton, L. A. Dannenhower, and E. & L. Cordery, Boston for Philadelphia; Ethan Allen, Gardiner for do.; Emma L. Porter, Newburyport for do.; William F. Phelps, Salem for do.; F. Nelson, Calais for New-Haven.

Sld. schrs. New Globe and Petrel.

10th, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Chimo, Boston for Philadelphia; Saxon, do. for Stamford, Conn.; Albert, Jonesport for New-Haven.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11.—Cld. barks Red Crossknight, for Cork with 15,000 sacks wheat; Faraway, for Sydney, with 4,500 bbls. flour; Sarita, for Valparaiso; ship Payta, for Liverpool, with 19,000 sacks of wheat.

Sld. bark Nonseman, for Liverpool; ship Criterion, for Callao.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 11.—Arr. schr. S. L. Davis, from New-York.

Sld. steamer Leo, for New-York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 11.—Sld. steamship W. P. Clyde, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The bark Rapid, (Norw.,) from Marseilles, arrived 10th, is consigned to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann—cargo to James Henry.

Marine Disaster.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug. 10.—The schr. Jennie E. Simmons, (of Great Egg Harbor,) which sunk in October, 1868, about two miles northwest of Cape Page, by collision with an unknown British brig, was yesterday successfully raised by Captain Wm. Buckley's wrecking schr. Mary J., (of Tisbury.) The J. E. S. was sunk in 50 feet of water, and had on board about 360 tons of coal, 300 of which had been removed by Captain Buckley's gang in 20 working days. The vessel was raised by putting in 800 barrels, casks, and pontoons of 50 tons lifting power. The cargo was bought by Captain Buckley for $50, and the wreckers are to have 50 per cent. of the vessel for saving her. The schr. now lies at anchor near the place where she was sunk, and will be towed into shoal water to-day.

Spoken, &c.

Annie Frances—Br. bark, from Montevideo for St. Thomas, July 8, lat. 4 13 S., lon. 34 38.

Mannie T. Bell—Bark, from Montevideo for New-York, July 24, lat. 12 12, lon. 52 27.

Henry P. Russell—Schr., (of Boston,) hence for New-Orleans, Aug. 3, lat. 33 55, lon. 72.

Foreign Ports.

At Trinidad de Cuba, July 21, bark Joseph E. Eaton, for New-York next day; brig Sportsman, for do., in a few da.

At St. John, P. R., July 26, bark Eliza, (Br.,) to sail next day for Ponce, P. R., to load for New-York.

PACIFIC RAILWAY GOLD LOAN.

Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, offer for sale the BONDS of the KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY. These Bonds pay SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation *now earns more than enough net income to pay the interest on the new loan.* There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. *Principal and Interest payable in Gold.* Price 96, and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps and Circulars furnished on application.

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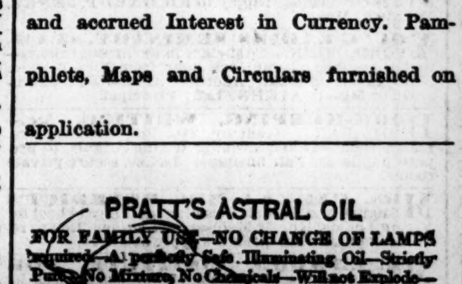

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DE BARY & KLING,

NO. 52 BROAD-ST. AND NO. 50 NEW, Importers of HAVANA CIGARS, and sole agents for the sale of the PRINCIPE DE GALES CIGARS, MANUFACTURED AT THE KEY WEST BRANCH of the celebrated PRINCIPE DE GALES MANUFACTORY of Havana.

DARBY'S

Prophylactic Fluid.

An article that has received the confidence of such men as SIDNEY E. MORSE, Sr., and indorsed so strongly by him may be relied upon:

NO. 9 WEST FIFTIETH-ST., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1869.

Messrs. T. Darby & Co., No. 161 William-st.:

GENTLEMEN: Your Darby's Prophylactic Fluid has been used by my family for years for burns, disease of the throat, and as a purifyer of foul air, and they cannot be content without it. I send you $4 for a dozen bottles. SIDNEY E. MORSE.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

REPORT OF A SPECIAL COMMITTEE,

CONSISTING OF THE

HON. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, DAVID HOADLEY, ESQ., HON. OLIVER H. PALMER, HON. HENRY E. DAVIES and HON. WILLIAM E. DODGE,

UPON THE ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE

Mutual Life Insurance Company

OF NEW-YORK,

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, PRESIDENT,

EMBRACING

A MATHEMATICAL VALUATION OF ITS LIABILITIES.

BY WILLIAM H. C. BARTLETT,

Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy in the United States Military Academy at West Point,

AND

A. E. CHURCH,

Professor of Mathematics in the United States Military Academy at West Point,

TOGETHER WITH LETTERS FROM

HON. WILLIAM BARNES,

Superintendent of the Insurance Department in the State of New-York.

The above, published in pamphlet form for general circulation, may be procured at the offices of the Company, Nos. 144 and 146 Broadway, or from any of its Agents throughout the country. Replete with highly important information of interest to the public, these reports, emanating from men of unquestioned ability and position, should be universally read.

The following extracts are appended as explanatory of the purposes of the published Reports:

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of The Mutual life Insurance Company of New-York, held at their office, in the City of New-York, June 9, 1869, it was, upon the suggestion of the President,

Resolved, That Messrs. J. V. L. Pruyn, David Hoadley, O. H. Palmer, Henry E. Davies and William E. Dodge be, and are hereby appointed a committee to examine the assets of this Company, and the amount and character of the same, and also to ascertain its liabilities on its Policies, or otherwise, and report the result of such examination to this Board.

The Committee, believing it to be highly important to ascertain from the best authority within their reach, whether the general basis on which the Company was transacting its business, and expected to meet its obligations in the future, was sound, adopted, on the 16th of June last, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President be requested to engage the services of Professors Bartlett and Church, of West Point, and also, if deemed advisable, those of any other mathematical professor of known ability and reputation, for the purpose of examining the general principles, and testing the accuracy of the valuations of the Life Insurance Policies, and other obligations issued by the Company, and the liability of the Company on such policies, in order that it may be determined by the highest professional ability, and with all the precision of which the subject is capable, what is the actual amount of all the outstanding liabilities of the Company, whether on policies, for annuities granted, or otherwise, and that the persons making such examination and valuation be requested to report, in writing, the result thereof to the President, for the use of this Committee, with such statements and explanations as they may deem proper.

An able and interesting elucidation of the underlying principle of assurance is given by Professors Bartlett and Church in the body of their Report. This portion alone will well repay perusal by all intelligent and thoughtful persons. The following brief extract partially indicates the manner in which the subject is handled:

There are no terms, usually employed in stating the financial condition of an Insurance Company, so likely to mislead as the words *Obligations* and *Assets*. They very often suggest to the minds of persons unacquainted with the principles of assurance the most erroneous conclusions, and engender doubt, anxiety and prejudice in quarters where, if properly understood, they would produce confidence, repose and wholesome conviction. For instance, the Company's obligations for policies in force, with additions for increased assurance, amount to more than *two hundred and twenty-two millions of dollars*, while your gross assets are represented to be little less than *thirty-two millions*.

A bald and naked statement like this seldom fails to produce, in minds ignorant of the facts that lie behind not stated, a belief that the Company is bankrupt—hopelessly insolvent. But when it comes to be understood that these obligations and assets are not *simultaneous*—that is, that the obligations are *prospective* and only mature gradually along the future, while the assets are *present* and must grow during the same future to proportions commensurate with the maturing obligations—the question takes a new aspect, and what before promised only disaster now gives abundant assurance of safety.

To illustrate: if a person owe a dollar to-day, he must, to be solvent, have a dollar to pay. His assets must equal his obligations; they are both present, and therefore simultaneous. If he must pay a dollar a year hence, and money is worth five per cent. per annum, he need only have to-day the fraction 0.952381, say 0.95 of a dollar; for this will earn enough to make up the dollar by the end of the year. Here his present assets are less than his future obligations, and he is solvent because, by the time of the required payment, the former will certainly grow to the dimensions of the latter; they are not simultaneous.

[Conclusion of the Report of the Professors.]

We are of opinion, after very careful and mature consideration, that the Mathematical principles which properly underlie the business of Life Assurance have been ably, judiciously and conservatively applied in the operations of your Company, and that so long as they shall continue to be thus applied, they cannot fail to produce results which must give you the strongest possible claim to public confidence.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

(Signed) WILLIAM H. C. BARTLETT, Professor Nat. and Expl. Phy.

(Signed) A. E. CHURCH, Professor Mathematics.

Two highly interesting letters from Superintendent Barnes are printed entire in this Report, from one of which, bearing date July 14, 1869, we make the following extract:

HON. J. V. L. PRUYN, Chairman of Committee, &c.:

MY DEAR SIR: In reply to your communication, I have no hesitation in saying that I believe the general management of the affairs of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York to be sound, discreet and judicious. Indeed, no such institution as that which now surprises the actuaries and statisticians of two continents, could have been built up under any other auspices. This Company has for many years been the representative Life Insurance Company of the United States, and with its success or failure the whole system in this country was intimately connected. Had this Company failed or been mismanaged, it would have injured every other similar institution. Its splendid success, unparalleled in the history of the business in any country, has buoyed up and sustained scores of other Companies, which have already entered on promising careers of success and usefulness. * * * * * * *

I need not say to you, with your great knowledge and experience in financial and corporate affairs, that any attack on your Company is simply an attack on the whole business of Life Insurance.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) WILLIAM BARNES.

The Report of the Committee terminates as follows:

We may say, we trust without presumption, that the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York presents, under Providence, the highest security of its kind which our country can give, and that its honorable record thus far in its history may be received as an assurance of its integrity and good faith in the future.

The Committee consider it to be due to the officers of the Company to make a few remarks in reference to its management. However well we may theorize, sound business results must be worked out by faithful agents. The Committee are gratified to express their confidence in the fidelity and ability of the Vice-President and of the subordinate officers of the Company, and their appreciation of their attention and devotion to their respective duties. The ability of the Actuary has been so warmly spoken of in the report of Professors Bartlett and Church, that no more need be said in regard to that officer.

In reference to the President, they desire to remark that, since his election to that office, he has devoted business talents and energies of a high order to its very responsible and laborious duties. For the last fifteen years he has annually been unanimously elected to the important place he holds. No one among us has more reason to be gratified with the progress and the success of his labors. He began his duties when the Company was in the feeble condition of childhood. Now, in its maturer days, he finds it, in the language of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, to be "the leading Life Insurance Company of the world."

This is, in a large measure, due to his able management and to his untiring devotion to its interests.

The result is the highest achievement he could have desired.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Chairman.

WILLIAM E. DODGE, HENRY E. DAVIES, OLIVER H. PALMER, DAVID HOADLEY, } Committee.

OFFICE OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, July 21, 1869.

No policy holder in the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, or other person interested in the subject of Life Insurance, should fail to procure a copy of the complete report. The Company will furnish it by mail or on personal application.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

F. S. WINSTON, President,

ASSETS OVER $33,000,000 00 CASH,

Furnishes every approved description of Life and Endowment Insurance, combining the advantages offered by all other Companies with unequaled financial security.

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